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June 23 1980
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Summit to revitalize world economy may emerge from Venice talks

ial summit of industrial, developing and oil-producing
designed to put the world economy on a new footing
1980s seems likely to emerge from the Venice meeting
West's seven strongest countries. The opening session
ay of the two-day economic conference was remark-

able for its gloomy realism. This extended to Afghanistan.
The Soviet Union's unexpected announcement of some troop
withdrawals from there was viewed with scepticism. To
solve that crisis. Western leaders felt, the withdrawals would
need to be permanent and to continue until complete.



mut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor with (left to right), President Giscard d'Estaing of France; Signor Francesco Cossiga, Prime
of Italy; President Carter of the United States and Mrs Margaret Thatcher photographed in Venice yesterday

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Carter doubtful about proposal

d Blake Norman
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point of calling for
summit conference of
developing and oil
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Margaret Thatcher
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the worth of such a
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Carter to such an
Thatcher is also
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schemes for bridging
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s price 125 per cent
in oil prices. The
ers were unanimous

Scepticism over troops leaving Afghanistan

From Michael Hornsby
Venice, June 22
The leaders of the world's
seven most powerful democra-
cies, meeting for the first time
since the outbreak of the
Afghan crisis at the beginning
of the year, reacted with scepti-
cism here today to an
announcement by the Soviet
Union that it was withdrawing
some of its troops from
Afghanistan.
They said: "We have taken
note of today's announcement
of the withdrawal of some
Soviet troops from Afghanistan.
In order to make a useful con-
tribution to the solution of the
Afghan crisis, this withdrawal,
if confirmed, will have to be
permanent and continue until
the complete withdrawal of the
Soviet troops."
"Only thus will it be possible
to reestablish a situation com-
patible with peace and the rule
of law and thereby with the
interests of all nations."
The Soviet statement from
Tass, under the headline "In-
formation from Kabul," said:
"According to information
from the command of the Soviet
military contingents now in
Afghanistan, some military
units whose presence in Afghan-
istan is not essential at present
are currently being withdrawn
to the territory of the USSR by
agreement with the Afghan
government."
President Carter and his six
colleagues said the "Soviet
military occupation" was "un-
acceptable and incompatible
with the will of the Afghan
people for national independ-
ence, as demonstrated by their

Toll of Tripura riot victims rises to more than 1,000

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 22
The violence in the north-
eastern state of Tripura has
proved even more savage than
was at first believed. It is now
clear that more than 1,000
people were butchered in their
villages when tribesmen went
on the rampage two weeks ago.
About 400 bodies have been
found in Tripura alone and
today there was a report from
Bangladesh that 700 bodies
have been washed down by
rivers from the state. Official
sources said that most of the
bodies were of women, youths
and children and most had
been beheaded.
Shelter materials, food and
drugs are being sent by the
Indian Government to help
more than 200,000 people ren-
dered homeless in the rioting.
The trouble started when re-
sentment among tribes people
over neglect and the growing
number of Bengali settlers in
their state suddenly erupted. It
was part of a pattern of agita-
tion throughout the north-
eastern states.
Curfew defied: Thousands of
people defied curfew orders

Perplexed Parisians watch Lord's Taverners

From Ian Murray
Meudon, June 22
The French language and
French credibility were strained
this afternoon when a team of
Lord's Taverners made merry
with bat, ball and champagne
on their first-ever match in
France.
Their opponents were the
Standard Athletic Club, which
boasts the only cricket pitch in
regular use in France. For the
occasion the club's gates in this
Paris suburb were opened to
as many of the local population
as might be tempted to learn
about the game of cricket.
The onlookers were not all
that numerous. One of the girls,
who had put together the pub-
licity hand-out frankly con-
fessed: "The French are not
that crazy, you see." The only
celebrity on the Taverners' side
who meant anything here was
John Taylor, who not so long
ago was a familiar scourge of
the French rugby fifteen when
he donned the red shirt of
Wales. Names like Nicholas
Parsons and Colin Milburn
meant nothing.
And then the game itself was
so strange. During the tea
break, while a recorded brass
band played "Abide with Me",
small knots of puzzled men
gathered round the guichet and
stared in silence at the foot-
marks made by the *lancers* as
he hurled the ball at batsmen.
They inquired of any English
present which of the players
was the "maiden".
The predominantly British
crowd did their best to help
explain what was going on.
For the benefit of a per-
plexed television crew, Mr
Willie Rushton tried to ex-
plain, in an accent that would
even encourage Mr Edward
Heath to speak more French,
the importance to the game of
a cup of tea. A fellow Taverner
wearing a donkey's head mask
nuzzled his shoulder *Poussee-
off Eurode*, roared Mr Rush-
ton as the producer snatched
back his microphone. "Poussee-
off, or it's French cricket at
Lourdes for you next week."
Despite their overall incom-
prehension the French on-
lookers came to realize, how-
ever, with a better idea of why
Britain is so difficult to beat
at EEC negotiations and why
the word "fair play" is un-
translatable in French.
The afternoon produced a
profit for French and British
chickens.

Engineering union has to borrow £900,000

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter
The Amalgamated Union of
Engineering Workers has de-
alt with its severe cash flow prob-
lem by securing a short-term
£900,000 bank loan and defer-
ring the backdated element of
pay increases of up to 26 per
cent agreed for all its officials.
Sir John Boyd, the union's
general secretary, has told its
190 officials that the "recent
heavy drain on our general
fund account arising from dis-
pute benefit payments, ever-in-
creasing international affilia-
tion fees and rampant infla-
tion at all cost points, has created
certain problems for us."
He says that as a consequence
the backdated sections of pay
and allowances for officials, as
agreed earlier this year by the
rules revision committee and
due from April 1 this year,
have been delayed and "will
be implemented as soon as is
administratively possible".
The financial difficulties of
Britain's second biggest union

exemplify those of other large
unions, many of which either
have, or are expected to in-
crease subscriptions this year.
Those difficulties are expected
to be discussed at a meeting of
the TUC's finance and general
purposes committee today.
In the case of the engineer-
ing union, subscriptions were
increased by 5p a week from
January. The skilled class of
members now pays 45p each
week and from next January
will pay 50p weekly.
The union's rank and file
policy makers last month de-
cided, partly in response to the
Government's decision to deduct
£12 a week from social security
benefits to strikers' families, to
increase dispute benefit from
£9 a week to £12 a week at an
estimated cost to the union of
£750,000 a year.
Dispute benefit is already
costing the union about £2m a
year and that has been exacer-
bated by the extra £1.34m the
union paid out during the 13
Continued on page 2, col 4

Three prisoners flee jail in car

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow
Garden watched three
prisoners using a rope escape
in commando-style over the
100ft high perimeter wall of
Barlinnie prison in the East
End of Glasgow at 8 am yester-
day, but was unable to prevent
the getaway.
One of the long-term pris-
oners was under life sentence
for murder and the others,
brothers, had been jailed for
violent crimes.
Once over the wall they fled
in a car provided by accom-
plices.
Detectives spent the day
interviewing all the prisoners
and the prison staff.
The men, John Andrew Steel,
aged 24, his brother James, 25,
and another, James, aged 31,
all of Glasgow, escape from the

shower room on the third floor
of B hall.
They got on to the roof of
the prison and using the rope,
scrambled down to a yard in
the prison officers' quarters.
After picking up the rope,
they ran across the courtyard
to the wall and threw the rope
over. It was made secure by
an accomplice.
Detective Chief Inspector
Norman Walker, who is in
charge of the investigations,
confirmed that it was a rope
and not known as a "rope" in such
circumstances.
His officers were engaged in
interviewing everyone known
to have had contact with the
men "regardless of distance".
To all, 80 police officers, uni-
form and plainclothes were
mustered, some armed.
Checks on all main roads
from the city were made and
in some cases, house-to-house
searches were carried out.
A watch was being kept on
airports, railway terminals and
bus stations, and the police ap-
pealed to the public not to
approach any of the men but
if suspicious, to inform the
police.
Steel was sentenced in
December, 1975, to life im-
prisonment for murder, 10 years
for attempted murder and five
years for the theft of a car and
assault under the Firearms Act.
John Steel was sentenced in
June, 1978, to 12 years for
assault and robbery and malici-
ous mischief. James Steel was
sentenced in December, 1975,
to 12 years for attempted murder.

Explosion on Costa del Sol kills Basque terrorist during of holiday resorts

ry Debelius
June 22
b went off in the
t day, causing little
t apparently signal-
start of a new anti-
nspaign of violence by
a man as the one
used five deaths in
st July.
Boston followed an ul-
ssued on Saturday by
nist organization ETA
Jonaland and Liberty)
ideation news confer-
ewhere in the French
Basque country. The
feminist secessionist or-
ad that more bombs
off in an important
"places" along Spain's
less the Government
midday tomorrow to
ditions: to free 19 in-
ETA activists; dismiss
prison in Soria where
a man are being held;
an immediate call for
dum on the incorpora-
a northern province of
into the newly auto-
nque region.
ected these demands.
measures will be
up and naturally we
ther compromise nor
n, the Government
s said in Madrid.
ymakers need not
said a spokesman of
or Minister: "We can-
our anti-terrorist
but we have anti-
EA's plans."
explosive device was
ed on Saturday morn-
the yacht club in the
costal town of Javea,
or go off, and author-
cribed it as "not very
". The ETA later
dged that the Javea
was one of the series
to blast objectives in
reas.



Mr Gaston Thorn: Benelux
choice as new EEC President.

Mr Thorn is nominated for EEC post

The Hague, June 22.—The
Prime Ministers of The Nether-
lands, Belgium and Luxem-
bourg agreed today to nomi-
nate Mr Gaston Thorn, the Lux-
embourg Foreign Minister, as
the new President of the EEC's
Commission.
"A Dutch Government spokes-
man said Mr Andreas van Agt
the Prime Minister, and his
Belgium counterparts, reached
agreement after meeting in
Brussels last night. He had said
earlier that the new President
would almost certainly be from
a Benelux country.
The present holder, Mr Roy
Jenkins, is due to step down
in January.
There is doubt here about
whether other EEC members
will go along with the decision.
According to Dutch sources,
France's President Giscard
d'Estaing was reluctant to
approve the choice since he did
not believe that the EEC's
smallest member should pro-
vide the holder of such a key
post.
Mr Thorn, who is 51, is a
former prime minister and an
ex-president of the United
Nations General Assembly—
Reuter.

Plea to Speaker on bribe claim

The Speaker will be asked in the Commons
today to refer the Rolls-Royce bribery allega-
tions to the Committee of Privileges if Mr
Jeffrey Rooker, MP, does not substantiate them
or endorse them. If he does neither, the
committee should recommend disciplinary
action to protect the name of the House, the
Conservative MP who is to make the request
said. Rolls-Royce expects to complete an
inquiry into the claims this week. Page 2

Inducement to teachers

Pay and grant differentials are among options
being considered by the Government to
encourage more mathematicians and scientists
to take up teaching, as concern grows that staff
shortages in the subjects are approaching crisis
level. Page 4

Fall-out shelter advice

A Home Office booklet on nuclear protection
in the home could be on sale this year. Among
the proposed designs is a concrete underground
shelter costing several thousand pounds. Page 4

Hopes for Irish oil

Offshore Ireland could become a new inter-
national oil province, according to a stockbrokers
report. Recent drillings have shown big
potential. Page 25

Biggest anti-nuclear rally since 1960s

The largest demonstration in Britain since the
1960s against a build-up of nuclear weapons
attracted thousands of people to Hyde Park,
London, signalling the beginning of a new cam-
paign for disarmament. The rally ended with
Mr Michael Foot calling for Britain to lead the
world in a drive for "multinational disarmament". Page 4

Germans champions

West Germany beat albania 2-1 to win the
European football championship in Rome.
Hrubesch scored both goals for the Germans
and van der Eycken for the Belgians. Czechoslo-
vakia took third place, beating Italy 9-8
on penalties after drawing 1-1 in Naples. Page 11

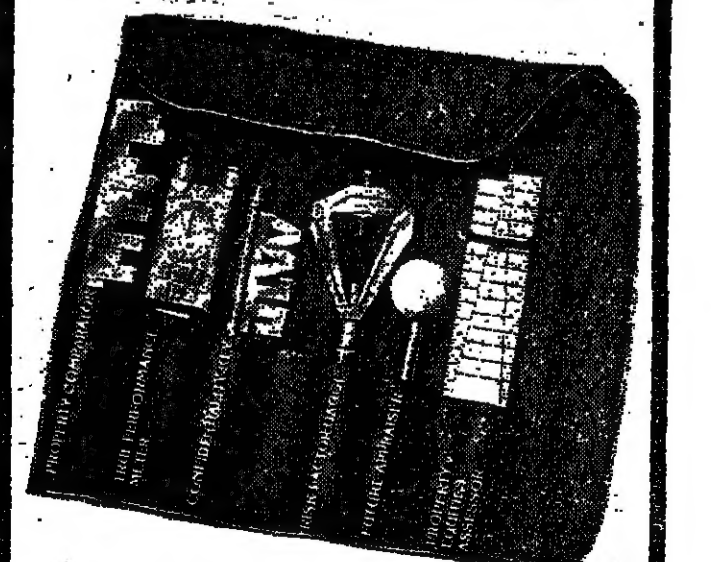
NGA 'will defy law'

Leaders of the National Graphical Association
said they would have to break the new law on
industrial relations and spoke of the prospect
of going to jail. Mr Leslie Dixon, the president,
said the union ultimately wanted the new
Employment Act repealed. Page 2

Defence: A five-page Special Report on the priorities of securing Britain

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 30-
32; Appointments, 13, 15, 30; Property 15

A set of Property Investment Analysis Tools for the modern Fund Manager



Would you reset a highly tuned
and sensitive machine without proper tools? No!
Neither should a Fund Manager feel confident in adjusting
his property portfolio without all the essential analytical aids.
This is why J.L.W. have introduced their PROPERTY
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM.
Further details are available from Honor Chapman-Francis.
This service will not disturb nor conflict with any
existing arrangement between property owners,
their appointed valuers and advisors.
Jones Lang **PPAS** Property Performance
Analysis System

Home News	2, 4	Books	13, 15	Religion	18	Theatre, etc	5, 9
European News	5, 8	Business	17, 18	Sale Room	12	Travelling	12
Overseas News	5, 8	Obituary	17, 18	Science	12	Years Ago	12
Agriculture	18, 28	Parliament	18	Sports	10-12	Weather	12
Appointments	18, 28	TV & Radio	18	TV & Radio	31	Wills	18
Arts	9	Property	15				

HOME NEWS

Leaders of print union say they will break new employment laws

From Paul Roudledge
Labour Editor
Blackpool

Craft print union leaders yesterday said they would have to break the new law on industrial relations and spoke of the prospect of their going to jail.

Mr Leslie Dixon, president of the National Graphical Association, argued at his union's conference that the Government had rejected consensus policies and was "going hell for leather at the trade unionist's jugular vein".

In his presidential address he said: "Judge-made law, or should I say Lord Denning-made law, has undermined the existing statutes and set the pattern for further confrontations."

"We have always recognized the limitations of the law in industrial relations, but that does not mean we have rejected the potential of legislation in the industrial relations arena, and on the whole we are a law-abiding union."

"But if we have a bad law, and there have been many in the past and we may be facing more, we have no alternative but to break it."

Ultimately the union wanted to see the repeal of the forthcoming Employment Act, but faced with restrictions on trade union immunities and the likelihood of legal action against workers involved in disputes, "it is time to say there must be a halt to this aggravation against the unions", Mr Dixon said.

"We should say it long and say it loud, and we will oppose these changes with every ounce of our reserve."

His point was reinforced by Mr Joe Wade, the union's general secretary, who told a press conference: "The real question is: How long will it be before I end up in jail?"

He added that if the union was attacked, then the rest of the movement must go to its assistance. "I do not mean just morally or financially. It may be in terms of taking industrial action."

Delegates to the conference are expected to endorse today a militant policy of opposition to the Employment Act, particularly its provisions on the closed shop, restrictions on picketing, and the withdrawal of immunities from civil action and for secondary action, including lock-outs.

Some of the steps the union took in its recent dispute with the general printing and provincial newspaper employers would be illegal under the new legislation, Mr Dixon said.

"But it does not stop there. The statutory immunity granted by Parliament in 1906 and revised in its most modern form under the 1974 Trade Union and Labour Relations Act is certain to be reviewed and later repealed. Virtually no industrial action would be considered to be lawful."

Mr Dixon told the conference: "I am sure that all the old arguments about power relations between the union and the government, and the of an elected government to pursue its chosen path, will be revived by the media once again. I am not disputing its rights to govern. I am questioning how it governs."

Talking of changes in the industry, he said: "New technology brings unemployment. We fought against it at the time. It is time to say there must be a halt to this aggravation against the unions", Mr Dixon said.

"We should say it long and say it loud, and we will oppose these changes with every ounce of our reserve."

His point was reinforced by Mr Joe Wade, the union's general secretary, who told a press conference: "The real question is: How long will it be before I end up in jail?"

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Militant wins post in electricians' poll

By Our Labour Editor

A leadership of industrial and political unionism in the electricians' union has won a preliminary election, the results of which will be confirmed in a final poll on August 1.

The issue is to be decided by Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire, South-East. He said yesterday: "I intend to ask Mr Speaker if he is satisfied that the reputation of Parliament and the absolute power of privilege will not stand abused unless Mr Rost is requested to make an immediate personal statement."

It is the second time that he has won the election. On the previous occasion, last year, the result was declared invalid by the House of Commons on the grounds of alleged outside interference in the contest.

This time, according to a report submitted by the Independent Electoral Reform Society, he led the poll through-out and emerged at the third count with a majority of just over 1,000.

The executive, dominated by moderates, will consider a report on the election, before deciding whether to validate the result and then set a date for him to take the seat.

Mr Bevan said last night: "I have no knowledge, and neither have the other candidates, of any irregularities in this election that would cause the executive to declare it null and void."

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the union, to whose policies Mr Bevan is usually strongly opposed, said: "He won by a minority of the votes cast, and that is due to the method of election we enjoy."

Asked whether Mr Bevan would be able to take the seat, he replied: "I have no answer to that. Only the executive can decide that."

There had, he said, been outside interference "of the sort we had last time", and he added: "But whether the executive will take the same view as last time is another matter."

Elections to the union's executive are often fought on bitterly divided political lines, but since the communist-baiting scandals of the early 1960s the left has had few successes. Union rules forbid communists to stand for office.

There were four candidates in the latest election. Under the single transferable vote system used, the two candidates were eliminated and their votes distributed according to stated preferences. Mr Bevan emerged the victor by 3,698 votes to 2,677.

Plea to Speaker over Rolls-Royce

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Requests will be made today that Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, refer the Rolls-Royce bribery allegations to the House of Commons Committee of Privileges unless Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, supports a charge or makes a second conditional withdrawal of his motion.

The issue is to be decided by Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire, South-East. He said yesterday: "I intend to ask Mr Speaker if he is satisfied that the reputation of Parliament and the absolute power of privilege will not stand abused unless Mr Rost is requested to make an immediate personal statement."

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of whom are also my constituents. These allegations have been strenuously denied by my constituents and cannot establish their innocence and attempt to clear their damaged reputations, nor see justice, without the assistance of Parliament."

Mr Rost said he would ask the Speaker to request Mr Rooker either to withdraw the charge that Mr Frank Turner, a Rolls-Royce executive, had accepted a bribe which led to machine-tools contract going to Italy rather than to the Cassini company Webster and Bennett.

If Mr Rooker failed to do either, the Speaker would be asked whether he thought the matter suitable for investigation by the Committee of Privileges, to see if there had been an abuse, and what disciplinary measures are recommended.

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to protect the good name and honour of this House, and protect the rights of citizens who are elected to represent it."

Mr Turner, who returned from a business visit to the United States at the end of last week, has denied the allegations and challenged Mr Rooker to repeat them in the House of Commons.

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Challen male bastion City

By Christopher W.
Local Government
Correspondent

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MPs reject brutality claims

By Our Political Reporter

Allegations of brutality by police forces against people in custody are understood to have been rejected by the Commons all-party Select Committee on Home Affairs.

The committee, whose report will be presented to Parliament early next month, was unanimous in its view that there was no evidence to substantiate generalized allegations of brutality.

It did not examine individual cases, which would be outside its jurisdiction, but took evidence on the safeguards and regulations on police treatment of suspects.

It is understood that the committee has made a number of recommendations, including one about the basis on which the Director of Public Prosecutions decides to refer a complaint against the police.

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No managing director makes tougher decisions.

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FLYING LESSONS OPTIONAL.



Apparently some drivers are taking our claims for the Beta Coupé just a little too seriously.

Admittedly it is designed to go from 0 to 60mph in only 8.9 seconds. But that's no excuse for trying to prove it on a Sunday afternoon drive along country lanes.

We know we've claimed its roadholding is like driving on rails, but really there are limits. And taking a tight hairpin at 70 could well be one of them.

There's also no excuse for seeing if our 2 litre model actually can make it to 118mph. Especially when there's a patrol car waiting at the other end of Park Lane.

Of course it's tempting to drive a Beta Coupé fast. That's what we designed it for. But there are other things to appreciate when speed is just a secondary consideration.

Even in a traffic jam we think you'll enjoy casting an eye over an instrument panel that wouldn't look out of place in Concorde.

And we're sure you'll relish sitting back while other drivers cast envious glances at the styling of your Beta Coupé.

We've even found a way to offer you air conditioning that doesn't consist of a bigger heating unit.

It's called the Beta Spyder. And basically it's a Beta Coupé with the chance to take the lid off.

In fact, however slow you're forced to drive our cars, we think you'll find they have their advantages.

But if you do decide to push them to their limit, we recommend you take a few lessons before flying solo.

Write to Lancia Marketing, Freepost, P.O. Box 36, Hayes, Middlesex, for full information on the Beta Coupé and Spyder.

LANCIA BETA COUPÉ 

Performance figures taken from Car Magazine, May 1980, and apply to the 2000 Coupé. The Lancia Beta Coupé and Spyder range costs from £5050.60 to £8788.54. All prices correct at time of going to press and include car tax, VAT at 15%, inertia reel seat belts and delivery charges on UK mainland, but exclude number plates.

HOME NEWS

Government considering grant and pay differentials to attract back science and maths teachers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Three ways of inducing more mathematics and science teachers to take up teaching, guaranteed jobs, pay differentials and student grants differentials, are put forward in a discussion document drawn up jointly by officials of the Department of Education and Science and local authority associations.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, is to meet local authority leaders soon to consider the three options and other ways of tackling what many believe is fast approaching crisis in the staffing of secondary school subjects such as mathematics, physics, craft design and technology, and modern languages.

In a letter to *The Times* on Friday the presidents of the Secondary Heads Association and the Girls' Schools Association, and the chairmen of the Head Masters' Conference and the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, called on the Government to start "a massive, concerted drive" to recruit, train and drive away well motivated, well qualified specialists needed to teach "those very subjects which have been identified as essential to the nation's economic recovery".

The Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services has submitted important evidence to the Crockford committee of inquiry into the teaching of mathematics, on why graduates shy away from a career in teaching.

The association represents careers advisory services in universities, polytechnics and some other colleges of higher education, throughout the United Kingdom.

Its inquiries show that pay and career prospects, worries about discipline and pupils with low motivation, and the high increase in demand for mathematics in industry, are the main reasons for the trend away from teaching among

mathematicians in recent years. The proportion of maths graduates going into teaching fell from 17 per cent in 1974 to 10 per cent last year.

The relatively low proportion of women studying mathematics, and the fact that a higher proportion of women than men enter teaching, could also be a factor, the association suggests.

Women account for 28 per cent of those on mathematics degrees and 12 per cent on physics degrees in universities, compared with 44 per cent in biology, 48 per cent in history and 60 per cent in English.

Low pay and poor promotion prospects were the reasons given by most students for not wanting to go into teaching. But the association points out that students in general do not say pay is an important factor in choosing careers. It was doubtful if the correction of pay anomalies alone would significantly alter the position.

Students would enter low-pay jobs if they were attractive and of relatively high status, such as those in the communications media. Teaching did not have the same glamour.

The status of education and teaching, the low morale of the profession, its growing unionization, in security, and the effects of spending cuts, were discouraging factors mentioned by students.

The attitude of parents was also influential, and many students whose parents were teachers admitted to having been put off teaching by their parents.

Some students said they would consider teaching in sixth-form colleges, grammar schools or independent schools, but not in comprehensive schools.

The association says that many of the present generation of students experienced comprehensive reorganization while at school, and while some wel-

comed it many did not. Future generations who had been completely educated in comprehensive schools might be less apprehensive, it suggests.

The other main reasons for rejecting teaching were a general dislike of children; lack of patience; dislike of explaining things to those who cannot or will not understand; and the perception of teaching as a boring, repetitive job, imposing great pressure but bringing little financial, intellectual or social reward.

The main reasons for wanting to go into teaching were a general liking for the work, a perception of the social value of the job, a wish to use a special subject, long holidays, geographical mobility, and security.

Careers advisers were almost unanimous that pay must be improved if teaching is to compete with other jobs for mathematics graduates. If that meant differential salaries, they would have to be introduced.

Failure to attract enough good teachers into mathematics and physical sciences would have "catastrophic repercussions".

Differential grants for post-graduate teacher training courses and the abolition of parental contributions to students in shortage subjects should also be considered. The careers advisers do not think that the present exemption from teacher training for mathematics and science teachers is useful.

The association emphasizes that because of the vital importance of mathematics teaching to the future of the economy it is important to recruit good teachers. More weak mathematics teachers would exacerbate the problem.

A campaign to attract more mathematics graduates into teaching might attract weaker students because they are least sought after by other employers. That danger would be increased by "cheap" solutions.



Labour Party line-up at the rally: from left, Mr Stanley Orme, Mr Ernest Roberts, Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Michael Foot, Mr Clive Jenkins, Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mrs Caroline Benn.

Anti-nuclear rally 'largest since 1960s'

By Lucy Hodges

Thousands of people who braved rain and thunder yesterday to march through London to demonstrate against the use of nuclear weapons were told by Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the Labour Party, that it was an historic demonstration.

Mr Foot, MP for Ebbw Vale, told the rain-soaked gathering in Hyde Park that since the use of nuclear weapons would not arrive for another two years, the time should be used to secure "multinational disarmament".

Britain should take the lead in persuading other nations to take the same route, he said.

campaign but the beginning of a new campaign in which we can give the lead to the people of Europe and the world. Not thousands, but millions are going to support us. I believe we can make this demonstration the greatest we have had in the whole of our history."

The rally, which was described by organizers as the largest anti-nuclear protest since the anti-bomb marches of the 1960s, was attended by 15,000 demonstrators, according to the police. Labour Party organizers were adamant, however, that there were 20,000.

The atmosphere was reminiscent of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Days: demonstrators carried babies, balloons and sticks of rock, all bearing the same message, "Nuclear weapons: no. Peace."

And pop groups thumped

out music in the lulls between speeches.

Left-wing Labour politicians turned out in force to speak and to give support to the cause. Miss Joan Lester, MP for Eton and Slough, Miss Josephine Richardson, MP for Barking, Central, and Mr Frank Ahsan, MP for Salford, East, were on the platform. Mr Wedgwood Benn, MP for Bristol, South-east, and his wife, and Mr Neil Kinnock, MP for Bedwelly, and his family also took part in the rally.

Speaker after speaker called for unilateral disarmament. Miss Josephine Richardson attacked the Conservative Government for being a government of confrontation and cold war, making cuts at every corner.

"I would like one more cut, and that is Mrs Thatcher's throat," she declared.

Miss Mary Kaldor, a lecturer at Sussex University, was the only speaker to call for the dissolution of Nato, and she said it should be disbanded along with the Warsaw Pact.

Britain was an unsinkable aircraft carrier with many American weapons over which there was no control, she said. "We are a prime nuclear target and we cannot even choose whether we want to commit suicide."

Miss Lester, whose adopted son, aged 10, also made a speech, rejoiced in the fact that the Labour Party was now committed to rejecting cruise missiles.

Mr Bruce Kent, of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, said he hoped Labour would keep its promise when it came to power, not only on cruise missiles but also its decision not to replace Polaris and to cut military spending.

Bupa report shocks electricians

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

A survey of 540 electricians, screened under the controversial private health plan negotiated by their union, has shown that they are considerably less healthy than a group of managers 12 years older on average.

The survey showed that they were at greater risk of heart disease because they were fatter, smoked more and had more cholesterol in their blood.

Almost half the electricians (47 per cent) smoked, compared with 33 per cent of the managers; 11.3 per cent, against 9 per cent, had raised blood fats and 11 per cent, against 5 per cent, were overweight.

One third of the electricians had a moderate to high chance of developing heart disease in the near future, more than double the rate among those of the same age in the managerial group.

The survey, carried out in Manchester by the British United Provident Association (BUPA), was a pilot scheme designed to plan details of a

full screening programme for the 35,000 electrical workers covered by the recent agreement between BUPA and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union.

It was the first time that a group of blue collar workers had been screened by BUPA. Because the average age of the electricians was 35, against 47 for the group of managers, the results were compared, it was expected that they would show less disease.

More than twice as many of the electricians, however, showed significant signs of changes due to alcohol and also a reduced lung function, probably caused by smoking. Both groups appeared to be subject to similar stress factors.

Twenty-six per cent had some correctable disease or defect requiring attention. Sixteen per cent had minor complaints such as hernias and skin diseases, but 10 per cent either had or were suspected of having an important abnormality.

It was the risk of heart dis-

ease that the surveyors found the most serious. The survey says: "Coronary heart disease is the biggest single killer of middle-aged men. That the signs of coronary vulnerability are so evident in the group 12 years younger should give cause for alarm."

BUPA thinks that the survey helps to destroy the myth that managers have a higher risk of heart disease than their blue collar counterparts.

It thinks that the myth arose from the 1961 census which suggested that middle-class people suffered health problems from "diseases of affluence". That was considered inaccurate when it became clear that many of the self-employed, called themselves company directors, even when the company they were directing was a one-man window-cleaning business.

The results of the 1971 census, published in 1978, showed the opposite, that almost all diseases, including heart attacks, were more common among the lower social classes.

Cut in heavy lorries' noise urged

By Peter Waymark

The Government should act to ensure that new lorries coming on to the roads from 1985 are as quiet as cars. It should not be swayed by arguments of the motor industry that the cost of doing that is too high, or that more time is needed.

That is one of the main proposals made by the Pedestrians Association in its submissions to the Department of Transport's recently published consultation paper on motor vehicle noise.

The association says the country is suffering an immense burden of costs inflicted on it by thoughtless automotive engineering. People are losing sleep, unable to hear one another speak and, having their enjoyment of television and radio spoiled by roaring lorries and badly silenced cars and motor cycles.

It calls on the Government to follow Germany and Scandinavia in setting noise limits for heavy goods vehicles of 80 decibels by 1985. That should add only 5 per cent to the capital cost of a vehicle, with no increase in maintenance or running costs.

For cars, light vans and minibuses, the association disputes the Department of Transport's view that the case for a reduction below 80 decibels is not clear. It says many people live and work in roads heavily used by cars.

Where that is so, considerable reductions in car noise are needed to achieve any significant abatement.

Arguing that noise from motor cycles is more bothersome than any other traffic noise, particularly in residential areas, the association proposes an emission standard for heavy motor cycles of 78 decibels by 1985.

While that would involve substantial increases in costs, up to 24 per cent, there was no reason for protecting buyers from such costs. People could choose less powerful and less noisy machines. The association also proposes a "noise tax" to encourage the use of quieter vehicles. One is being introduced in Holland.

Nuclear shelter plans to be printed

By John Huxley

Government-approved designs for the construction of domestic nuclear explosion and fallout shelters are expected to be on sale before the end of the year.

A booklet being prepared by a Home Office working party is likely to include a blueprint for a concrete underground shelter costing several thousand pounds. It could be presented to a builder as the basis for construction.

Advice will also be given on making a shelter at short notice. The format of the publication has still to be decided but it will probably give details of five types of shelter, including outdoor and indoor "kit" types, similar to the Anderson and Morrison shelters used in the last war. They would be made of metal or glass-reinforced plastic, costing less than £1,000.

The designs will not represent government "best buys". Ministers, insisting that nuclear war is neither imminent nor inevitable, are still anxious to provide guidance for people proposing to design, make or buy a shelter.

The working party comprises five Home Office officials, including two scientists, an architect, two Ministry of Defence officials and representatives from the Government Property Services Agency and the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment.

It began work more than three years ago, at first testing a design for a glass-reinforced plastic shelter produced by architects in the Home Office. Last year its terms of reference were widened to take in a range of possible designs.

The Home Office now finds itself at the centre of a debate

over the construction of shelters, which have attracted much more interest since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and computer mishaps in the United States. Building contractors have asked for advice and offered suggestions on shelter design.

Largely on the advice of the Home Office, the Newspaper Publishers Association and the Newspaper Society and the Independent Broadcasting Authority have recommended to their members that advertisements to build nuclear shelters are rejected for the time being. The matter will be reconsidered soon.

Officials hope that the booklet will be put in conjunction with *Protect and Survive*, a 50p pamphlet rushed out last May, and the more detailed and scientific booklet, *Weapons*. That was first published in 1974 for 80p. It is now £3.50.

Health minister wants private sector expanded

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, said on Saturday that he would like to see the private health sector expand to provide a quarter of all health care.

Speaking on the BBC2 television programme, *Your Life in their Hands*, Dr Vaughan said he would like to see general health care in partnership, part coming from the private sector and part from the state side.

He said: "It would be very nice if we got to something like three quarters state and a quarter from the private sector. I think that would be very helpful, because the private sides does bring its own standards; it brings a different point of view, different initiatives, and it does bring in the community in a slightly different way."

About 3.2 million people in Britain are covered by private health insurance schemes, that is about 6 per cent. British United Provident Association covers about 2.5 million people

Some doctors work a 104 hour week, conference told

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Nearly three quarters of Britain's junior doctors work more than the official maximum of 80 hours a week, according to a survey carried out by the British Medical Association.

The survey, of 1,641 junior medical staff, showed that a quarter were working 104 hours a week despite a restrictive health authorities from the Department of Health and Social Security that junior doctors should have a minimum of 88 hours a week off to ensure adequate time for study.

Two thirds of the doctors find "insufficient time for formal training, and three quarters thought they did not allow enough time for private study."

About 70 per cent said their social and family life was adversely affected by their hours of work.

The figures were given at a hospital junior staff conference

at the British Medical Association headquarters in London last Saturday. It was one of a series leading up to the association's annual representative meeting next month.

The meeting passed motions deploring the continuation of "on night shift working. Under that system a doctor, as well as his normal 'nine-to-five' job five days a week, has to be on duty every other night and every other weekend."

Mr Derek Machin, a surgeon from Liverpool, chief negotiator for junior doctors, told the conference: "That means he will start work at 9 am on Monday, finish at 5 pm on Tuesday, start again at 9 am on Wednesday until 5 pm, on Thursday, then do his really long shift from 9 am on Friday until 5 pm on Tuesday."

Twenty-seven per cent of junior doctors were on that rota, giving them 104 hours work a week. Another 45 per cent were on one night and one weekend in three, totalling up to 83 hours a week.

Courts urged to curb treasure hunters

By Norman Hammond

Archaeology Correspondent

Treasure-hunters are officially criticized for the damage they have caused to archaeological sites, and an increased awareness of use of the law by magistrates to deter them is suggested in a report published last week.

The courts have not been aware of the harm done by users of metal detectors, so "legislation has not worked effectively against treasure hunters", the Ancient Monuments Board for England conclude in their 1979 annual report to Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment.

Metal detectors can find objects buried 2ft below the surface, and the unskilled extraction of such objects inevitably causes extensive damage to archaeological deposits and deprives the find of its archaeological context, thereby preventing a full understanding of the object and of the site," the report says.

"We strongly recommend, therefore, that magistrates should be made aware of the seriousness of this situation and

the need for an effective application of the law as a deterrent.

Official carelessness is also castigated by the board. Among recent "disastrous consequences" has been the destruction of the machinery installed on the Traverser Slop at Haslar gunboat yard, Alverstoke, Hampshire, which was a scheduled ancient monument.

A second naval error is noted in the scrapping of the equipment in the No 1 Smithery at Chatham dockyard.

On the positive side the board report endorses the use of compulsory powers by Mr Heseltine in preserving five sights.

They include a neolithic causewayed camp at Orsett, 1976), which was being destroyed by ploughing; a medieval moated site at Brinsford, Herefordshire, and a shrunken medieval village of good preservation at Stallingborough, Humberside.

The report includes an appendix outlining a policy of "protection, research and rescue" for the Hadrian's wall military zone, compiled by the

advisory committee which Mr Heseltine abolished last year.

Diversion of two roads is recommended by the board. At Creswell Crags, Derbyshire, closure of the B6042 is called for to protect the prehistoric cave site there, and if possible the A66 should be diverted at Rey Cross, North Yorkshire, to avoid further damage to the well preserved Roman marching camp.

An encouraging combination of responsible cooperation by developers and the use of compulsory ministerial powers is praised by the report. On Tower Hill, in the City of London, a GLC subway threatened part of the Roman city wall, and the minister of the time issued an interim preservation notice to allow archaeological investigation.

That uncovered part of the wall, the Roman rampart and guardhouse, and unexpectedly the medieval tower postern gate, which was thought to have been destroyed. That important discovery is being conserved by the Department of the Environment.

Newspaper right to refuse to publish a retraction

A newspaper did not act unreasonably in refusing to publish a retraction which impugned its reputation, the Press Council ruled yesterday.

It rejected a complaint by Southend United Football Club that, having published an article implying without foundation that the club was seeking to attract Mr Bobby Moore to its staff, the editor of the *Sunday People* failed to retract or apologize.

In the *Sunday People* Sam Bartram wrote that he saw signs that Southend would try to tempt Mr Moore, who had not yet signed with Oxford City, to their staff. The article said: "Mr Keith Holmes, the club secretary, told the sports editor this was a complete fabrication. Nobody at Southend United had been in touch with Mr Moore. The report was damaging to their manager, Mr David Smith, who was on contract until 1982. The club asked for a complete retraction and apology."

The editor, Mr Geoffrey Pinnington, replied that the slightly speculative article did not say Mr Moore was contacted or that the club would redire their manager; the article did not damage Mr Smith's reputation. Mr Moore

would be an excellent coach. Mr Bartram's view was based on information from two reliable sources. Mr Pinnington said he would not publish a retraction and apology.

Council a forecast should be impugned because it turned out wrong; it should be judged by the information the newspaper had before publication. Mr Bartram was a well known former player of integrity. Mr Pinnington gave examples of Mr Bartram's previous forecasts, strenuously denied at the time but later proved to be accurate.

Mr Pinnington told the committee the allegation of fabrication was a serious attack on Mr Bartram.

The Press Council's adjudication was: "The article was published in good faith on the basis of information received from reliable sources. A retraction or apology was asked for in terms which impugned the reputation of the newspaper by stating that the story was a complete fabrication. The newspaper did not act unreasonably in refusing to publish those terms and by the following Sunday it was a known fact that Bobby Moore had joined Oxford City."

The complaint against the *The Sunday People* is rejected.

Complaint of interferer in private life upheld

A complaint that the *News of the World* used titillating journalism which interfered in a person's private life without being warranted by public interest has been upheld by the Press Council.

The complaint, by Mrs Victoria Apson, concerned an article headed: "If you want to get into their money bags you've got to get into their beds first."

It said that Mr Christopher Egerton Thomas was to write a book about heiresses he had known.

It appeared after Mrs Apson's solicitors asked the editor not to refer to her relationship with Mr Egerton Thomas. She had broken off their brief engagement four years earlier and had married in 1975.

The article said Mr Egerton Thomas got in touch with Mrs Apson after her divorce in 1976 and they were engaged for three months. There were photographs of Mrs Apson and three other women.

Mr Egerton Thomas has been published. It is a side correcting the divorce.

Her solicitors' reply report was not justified claim of public interest; the divorce was already done.

Solicitors for the *News of the World* said Mrs Apson did not claim a right to privacy under the Press Council's jurisdiction on privacy.

Mrs Apson's solicitor said that it was not in the interest to discourage of somebody's publishing their first marriage. Mrs Apson's divorce was the immediate cause of the article.

The council's ad was: "The Press Council's jurisdiction on privacy states that the publication of information private lives or concerns without their consent is a public interest overriding of privacy. The council that the headline had implications and finds it to be in the public interest to uphold the article."

The complaint against the *News of the World* is upheld.

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سكز انت الاصل

ST EUROPE

French penal reform passed after blackout by Socialists

Murray
The controversial new law reform was passed by the National Assembly last night. Government resorted to a device to hurry it through the House. A safety and freedom of movement in the original draft at the start of last night's essential pur-suit and stricter rate had threatened to scotch for length after list Party, which has posed the whole con-dition and tried to debate 250 amendments to it. In addition to amend-ments put down parties. A half-hour debate ended only in cover-ment of the articles. The Gaullist party used Sub-section 3 of the Constitution things up. A vote for a block vote article and only the amendments that by the Government. nd Forri, the chief spokesman on the new Government had s "the gravediggers" lamentary inscription attributed to the loss of emans of it that is. He then led his bers from the cham-be debate proceeded ack speed. A Communist member com-at it was impossible er the pages of his est enough to vish the voting. In m, the 58 articles re, be voted when the left the chamber were cleared through by yesterday evening. When the whole law was put, the Socialists returned to add their votes to the Communists and the Gaullists who were op-posed to it. It was carried by 265 votes to 205, to the great satisfaction of M. Alain Pey-refitte, the Minister of Justice. To him the passage of the law was proof of the will of the majority in Parliament to do something to reform the penal code. M. Alain Hau-cour, for the Socialists, ex-pressed his consternation at the introduction of a measure which attacked freedom without assuring safety, and M. Marcel Rigout, for the Communists, condemned a retrograde law which would create a police state. In proposing the law, M. Pey-refitte said he was seeking to change the present legal pro-cesses under which an accused person can spend three or four years in prison awaiting trial—a system which means that 45 per cent of French inmates have yet to be judged. He also wanted to set up a much stricter range of sen-tences with minimum terms of imprisonment for various off-ences, so that any wrongdoer would be aware when he com-mitted a crime that no exten-suating circumstances would be taken into consideration by the court which would reduce the sentence below that minimum. Under the new law, any ac-cused person will have to be brought before the court three days at most after arrest and it will no longer be the prerog-ative of the prosecution to hold an accused person in custody for as long as it wants to com-plete inquiries. This change owes a good deal to the concept of habeas corpus, which Pre-sident Giscard d'Estaing had wanted to see brought in.

fault launched on Schmidt image

tel Spitzer
une 22
The Republic of Ger-many is being protected from Democrats—that is Christian Democratic-Union opposition to the forthcoming Herr Franz Josef Strauss. Opposition for the chancellor-shipman of the social Union, made on the Bonn con-ference in his closing the CSU conference dicted the present r's subjection to cy externally and, on scene, this destruc-tion of the democra-tic established by Dr back against Herr as aided by a film out to debunk Herr Strauss said. Herr as showing a "bour-ouillage" but was a heart. His list of his rival included the fact he was a "dud"; that he was not a man to take the initiative successfully and cope with problems, but a "funk". The attacks against Herr Schmidt showed that the Opposition will concentrate on the Chancellor as a target for the last 100 days of its cam-paign. Herr Helmut Kohl, chair-man of the Christian Democrats (Herr Strauss described him as his political and personal friend, which caused amuse-ment in the audience in view of their previously strained relations) said there was good chance to win the election. The delegates were told more than once to have courage, to convince people that the Opposition's programme and policies were the better ones and the Social Democrats' Democrat coalition had to be stopped, in particular the Social Democrats. The reiteration of that appeal did not reflect certainty of victory and the ovation for Herr Strauss by the 1,000 delegates will have covered but tempo-arily a feeling that was notice-able: that the October election odds might be against Herr Strauss after all.

hint of new status atcomers to EEC

Own Correspondent
une 22
mond Barre, the time Minister, clearly a speech on Friday t Trier, West Ger-ly Spain and Portugal ed into the EEC they be able to expect the ment as the other said: "If we want ed Community, is it that all the member d have to do every- e same time and in vision?" view, it ought to be r the different coun- rced "at variable cording to the pos- each of them." He see why it should not le to form different st as had been done European Monetary g doubtless of Britain, ed how best to or-ganical solidarity be- mer countries in a would avoid intoler- tions for some mem- it the same time avoid- ple of just return, which was contrary to the very notion of the Community. It was, he said, essential to find a durable solution to the problems of the Community before opening it to the countries ne-gotiating for entry. Spain and Portugal, he said, while they had a central place in the Community, could not be admitted while adjustments had to be made to the budget mecha-nisms and before decisions had been taken on how to finance the work which would have to be done with the enlargement to the south. The incompatibility of the French and Spanish farmers' point of view was underlined at a meeting held in Perpignan yesterday between representa-tives of the two countries to dis-cuss their problems in the wake of the row which resulted in Spanish lorry drivers closing the border last week. The meeting broke up with both sides at loggerheads in their views as before it started. The Spanish farmers still believed they had the right to export their products. Leading article, page 17

ian court nan for ft hijack

Own Correspondent
une 22
ear-old welder who hijacked a Lufthansa 27 from Frankfurt to with a toy pistol to a more humane for his fellow men. Own Correspondent, sentenced to three a half in jail. Raphael Keppel, who mer maternity leave, of military service, was declared by a f court to be psychi- abnormal and there- partly responsible for as.

ner kills two

June 22.—Two people three were injured 69-year-old pensioner his neighbours with a

Foot and mouth catches Portugal short of vaccine

Lisbon, June 22.—The Por-tuguese farmers' union this week-end described an epidemic of foot and mouth disease as "a national calamity" and said it was now affecting animals throughout the country. A spokesman said the disease which first appeared three weeks ago, had resulted in a wave of speculators buying pigs at very low prices from farmers who feared their herds might become infected. The Lisbon evening news-paper A Capital said a farmer near the northern town of Vila Nova da Gaia had destroyed more than 700 pigs this week after foot and mouth disease was detected among his stock. The Agriculture Minister reported on Thursday that more than 500 cases of the disease which affects mainly pigs and cattle but can be contracted by humans, had been confirmed and told farmers to burn infected animals and bury the re-mains. The epidemic is the first out-break of foot and mouth disease in Portugal since 1971 and caught the veterinary authori-ties by surprise, with stocks of vaccine almost non-existent. The Agriculture Ministry is import-ing emergency supplies of vaccine. The spokesman for the National Confederation of Far-mers urged the authorities to speed up importation and dis-tribution of vital drugs, adding that false vaccine was being sold on the black market at greatly inflated prices. He said he thought the disease had been introduced into Portugal by cattle smuggled across the Spanish border with-out veterinary control. Reuter.



American Indians in full dress in St Peter's Basilica yesterday, carrying an image of Kateri Tekakwitha, "Lily of the Mohawks", at the ceremony of beatification.

Mohawk virgin beatified by Pope

From John Earle
Rome, June 22
The Pope today proclaimed five beatifications connected with the spread of Roman Catholicism in the North and South American continents, in-cluding that of the Blessed Kateri (Catherine) Tekakwitha, the first American Indian to be singled out for the honour. Tribal elders with plumed headaddresses were among the congregation in St Peter's, which also included 28 cardinals, 60 bishops, Father Pedro Arrupe, the Superior-General of the Jesuits, and members of the diplomatic corps. Born at Auriesville in the state of New York, of an Algonquin mother and a Mohawk father, the Blessed Kateri was baptised by Jesuits in 1676 and died from smallpox at the age of 24 after refusing to marry and remaining a virgin. The others beatified were José de Anchieta, a Spanish Jesuit prominent in the sixteenth century evangelization of Brazil; Pedro de Betancour, another Spaniard who died in Guatemala in 1667; the French Sister Maria of the Incarnation, who died in Quebec in 1672 and Francois de Montmorency-Laval, a French nobleman, who died in a Quebec seminary in 1708.

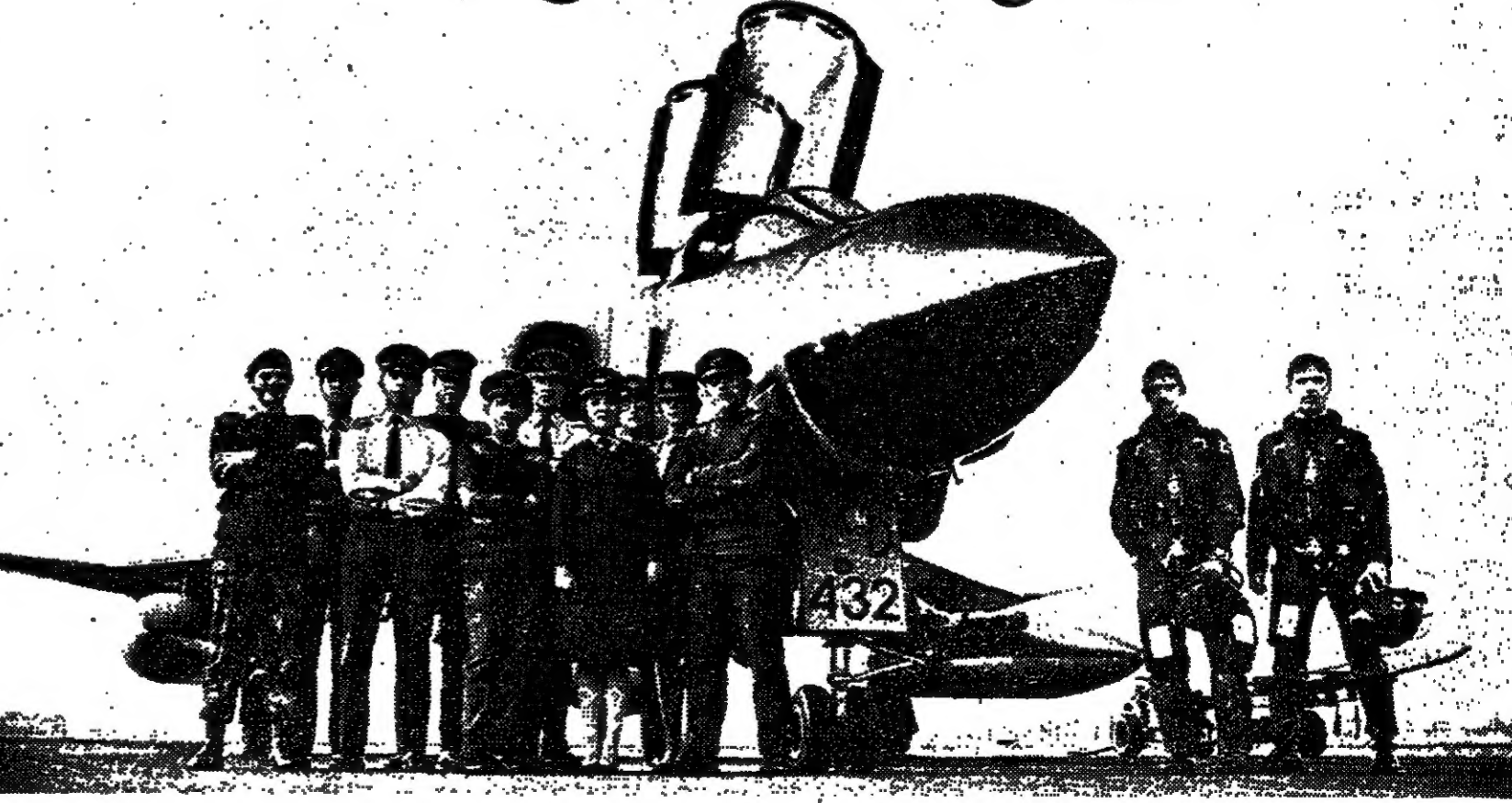
Terrorists jailed by Milan court

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 22
A Milan court has sentenced Signor Corrado Alunni to 29 years' two months' imprison-ment in a trial of people ac-cused of belonging to Prima Linea (Front Line) and other terrorist organizations. Another 25 received sentences ranging from 28 years to six months, while three were acquitted. Signor Alunni, from Rome, aged 32, was arrested in a Milan flat in September, 1978, during a search for leaders of Prima Linea. On April 28 this year, during the trial, he took part in a mass prison break, but was wounded and recaptured. Signor Antonio Marocco and Signor Daniele Bonato, who fled with him and are still free, were sentenced to 26 years six months and 18 years one month respectively. Altogether the group faced 132 charges, including constitu-tion of an armed band, attempt-ed insurrection and civil war, murder, and robbery with violence. The combined sentences total 454 years. Prima Linea has been second only to the Red Brigades in terrorist acts for which it has claimed responsibility, includ-ing the murder of two Milan judges.

British group still being held by police

Nice, June 22.—The four mem-bers of the British rock group the Stranglers, detained after one of their concerts broke up in violence, were still in cus-tody here today. They were detained early yes-terday in connection with inci-dents after their concert the night before at Nice University. Police sources said the four were expected to be charged with inciting violence. The group was alleged to have told the audience of 600 at the concert: "The French university is wealthy. It has refused to pay us what we de-manded. I invite you to break everything here."

If it weren't for the Officers on the left, the Officers on the right couldn't get off the ground.



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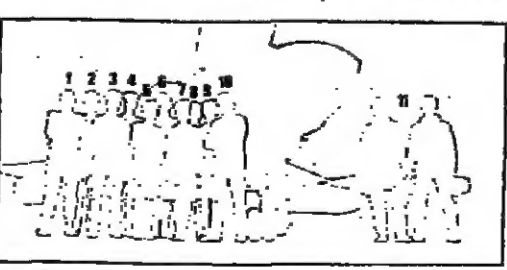
But you've very well might have. And if you've got what it takes, the RAF will give you com-prehensive training in your field, to help you really make the most of it.

After we've trained you, your salary will range from £4964 to £6482, depending on your branch, experience and qualifications. (Aircrew officers receive flying pay in addition; special rates apply to Medical Officers.) Gratuity-earning Short Service Commissions are available in all branches of the Royal Air Force, and permanent pensionable commissions are available in most cases.

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2. **ENGINEER OFFICER.** You lead a team that ensures our planes stay in fighting trim, or one that ensures all communications systems, including radar, stay in first-class condition.
3. **EDUCATION OFFICER.** You'll be responsible for training officers and men in modern engineering, giving them skills that really make the most of their talents and providing them with an effective further education service.
4. **SUPPLY OFFICER.** Using modern stock control and distribu-tion techniques, you ensure that the RAF has all that it needs to keep it an efficient fighting force.
5. **CATERING OFFICER.** You have to manage the catering facilities and staff on an RAF Station. As you'd expect, the RAF has a really healthy appetite.
6. **PROTEST OFFICER.** You will command a team of RAF Police responsible for the security of RAF aircraft and installations as well as carrying out criminal and counter-intelligence investigations. You'll really need your wits about you.
7. **FLIGHT CONTROL OFFICER.** You could work at one of the nerve centres of NATO's air defence, controlling fast jet fighters, identifying aircraft or as a controller with our air defence computer systems. You'll need to have a quick and lively mind.
8. **MEDICAL OFFICER.** Working in a purpose-built medical unit, supported by professional nursing and administrative staff, you are responsible for the well-being of everyone on the

RAF Station. And there are opportunities for specialist training in RAF hospitals.

9. **ADMINISTRATION OFFICER.** You'll manage the administrative team, dealing with everything from finance to accommodation and personnel matters.

10. **AIRCRAFT CONTROL OFFICER.** Your job is to guide RAF aircraft and aircrew from their airfields, through the complexities of UK airspace to their operating areas and home again. You will need to be decisive, cool-headed and confident.

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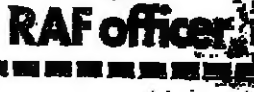
If you've seen something to interest you, tick the relevant box below for more information. Or you could call us at our nearest RAF Careers Information Office. The address is on the phone book. Minimum qualifications: General: 5 or more acceptable GCSE's (or A-levels or Grade C or above (or equivalent)) are required including English, Language and Maths. (If you've A-levels or a degree, so much the better.) However, to become an Engineer, Education, Catering or Medical Officer, you will need relevant professional or specialist qualifications. With this coupon, please enclose a note stating your present and/or intended qualifications.

Minimum application age is 17. Current upper age limit is 30. Send to: RAF Station, T.R. Morgan RAF Officers Careers, 6008 15, London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PZ.

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1980-AND THE MOST IMPORTANT TRUCK OF THE DECADE ARRIVES.



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The future of British industry depends on its ability to deliver its products as efficiently as possible. Yet the problems of the last decade have made the economical delivery of goods harder to achieve. An era of high inflation and rising fuel costs has meant many of yesterday's trucks are simply unable to cope with tomorrow's problems. All these reasons (and more) make the Bedford TL one of the most significant trucks ever made. Feature by feature, Bedford designed the TL to be the truck with everything right. Developed

over 5 years, the TL Series is a comprehensive range of trucks designed to deal with the difficult priorities of the 1980s.

Priorities that will make the TL the essential choice in middleweight trucks.

Priority 1: Making your initial investment yield more. Statistics show that the long term costs of running a truck can be 10 times that of the initial investment. The major cost is maintenance – and hence the Bedford TL was designed to minimise. The cab tilts to 50° in under 30 seconds for faster overhauls while the valances offer quick access to the routine service items. And TL's long, light frame means not only higher payloads, but less fuel spent hauling deadweight. It's surprising, you don't have to pay a premium for engineering of this quality. The price of the TL is keenly competitive with the older trucks that other manufacturers offer.



Priority 2: A working environment that encourages higher productivity. The cab of the TL actually helps a driver to be more productive. For example, the seat position is fully adjustable to fit both big and small drivers. A vast window area offers

superb, all-round vision while the high roof line gives the best headroom and upward vision in its class.

This and the generous shelf space behind the driver all contribute to the spacious feel of the cab. TL's finger-tip controls, "at-a-glance" instruments and extra storage space are the kinds of things a driver appreciates.

In addition, the anti-burst doors and universally jointed steering column are just some of the safety features that make the TL cab the kind of place a driver can feel more comfortable and secure.

Priority 3: The exact truck to fit a specific need. The TL range is some 35 trucks strong. You'll never waste money operating a bigger truck than you actually need. With a choice of both petrol and diesel engines and GVWs up to 16.3 tonnes (GCWs up to 19.3 tonnes, GTWs up to 24.4 tonnes), the TL guarantees the perfect balance between power and economy.

Priority 4: Easy handling for faster turnaround times.

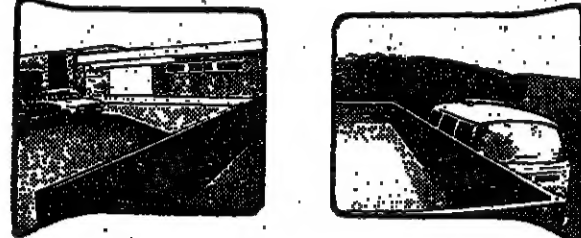
TL's combination of outstanding handling and famous Bedford driveability makes getting from A to B an easier drive. Wide doors, a flat floor and the very low step into the cab allow quicker driver entry and exit. And the chassis height was deliberately designed to be as low as possible to make loading easier. They all add up

to a truck that helps a driver do more work in less time.

Priority 5: Less workshop service for more service on the road. Downtime



A driver's eye view of the superb all-round vision.



works against truck owners. So when we built the

TL, our engineers made sure it would spend less time in the service workshop and more time on the road where it belongs. Bedford has put 50 years of truck building experience into the TL. Our design philosophy is not change for the sake of change, but rather change for the sake



of improvement. TL's chassis engineering has been proved on more than 1 million Bedford middleweights already in use. So even though it may be a new truck, you can be sure the TL is going to offer the high standard of reliability operators have come to expect from a Bedford.

THE NEW BEDFORD TL SERIES



OVERSEAS

Exiled Mr Lule fails to win his party's nomination in Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 22

Mr Paul Semogerere, who has been prominent in the party since its founding in the late 1950s, was elected president of Uganda's Democratic Party in Kampala this weekend.

He will automatically become the party's candidate for the Ugandan presidency in the elections due later this year.

Mr Yusufu Lule, who was President of Uganda for 68 days last year, was unable to attend the party's conference after the ruling Military Commission raised objections to his return from Nairobi.

Mr Lule, who had been expected to become president of the Democratic Party, says the Tanzanian Government influenced the Military Commission to bar him because he opposes continued Tanzanian domination of Ugandan affairs.

The Democratic Party forms the main opposition to the Uganda People's Congress, led by Dr Milton Obote who was ousted from the Presidency by the military coup in 1971. Yesterday Dr Obote addressed a large rally at Jinja, 50 miles east of Kampala.

He called for reconciliation between political groups in Uganda and for an end to what he called the campaign of lies and slanders of political opponents.

Dr Obote advocated a government of national unity, bringing in the most able people, regardless of party, to the forthcoming elections. He denied that the Congress was a Communist party or that it wished to import Tanzania's socialist system into Uganda.

In Kenya today the ruling Kenya African National Union called for the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops from Uganda. The party wants them replaced by a neutral force formed by the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth or the United Nations to ensure free and fair elections in Uganda.

The statement issued here said the party does not think Tanzania has the will or the ability to ensure the restoration of democracy in Uganda.

The statement follows recent remarks by Dr Obote at a political rally in Uganda, at which he was reported to have accused Kenya of interfering in Uganda's affairs. Kanu points out that Kenya, unlike Tanzania, has no troops in Uganda.

Murder and theft: Armed cattle raiders from Karamoja, the area of north-east Uganda, suffering severe famine, have overrun a police post, killed several people and stolen cattle and other property in an area near the border with the adjoining Lango district.

The District Commissioner at Lira, northern Uganda, said the raiders were trained guerrillas who were creating discord between the tribes of the area. Thousands of people have fled, he said, understood that police at the post escaped when they realized they were heavily outnumbered, but an unknown number of civilians were killed, officials said.

The uncertain security situation is complicating famine relief in Karamoja. Relief agencies and Christian missions say they have great difficulty getting in food supplies for distribution to the starving.

Zimbabwe to enroll 9,500 guerrillas in new Army

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, June 22

About 9,500 troops of the Zanu and Zippa guerrilla armies will probably be incorporated in the regular Zimbabwe Defence Force, according to plans announced today by the military high command. The number, numbering about 23,000, are to become active reservists.

All former members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu army and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zippa army will have the option of joining the regular force. So will all members of the former Rhodesian security forces. The size and precise form of the new Defence Force has yet to be decided.

The Government is planning to fit many of those not absorbed by the regular force into the numerous rebuilding and rehabilitation schemes under way, with an emphasis on agriculture. At the former estate at Masumbi, run by the Tribal Trust Land Development

Corporation (Tikcor), 200 Zippa men have been settled and another 6,300 are to join them, clearing land to grow maize and cotton.

More than 4,000 Zanu troops are to go to the middle Sabi area in the south-eastern lowland to work on one scheme, while another 4,000 are bound for Silabushwa this week to repair a damaged canal system and grow irrigated maize and cotton.

The former guerrillas will take their weapons to the projects, where they will be kept in an army.

Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, the Minister of Information, told a teachers' conference yesterday that Zimbabwe's history books would have to be rewritten. He asked what kind of history was being taught. "Is Cecil John Rhodes a villain or a hero?" he asked. The minister said new books should emphasize the struggle for liberation and the people who fought for it.

Prisoners of conscience



Syria: Khalil Brayez

By Caroline Moorehead

Khalil Brayez, a 45-year-old former Army captain, is serving his ninth year in detention without trial at a military prison at Al Mesa, near Damascus. He is one of a small number of Syrians abducted from Lebanon, apparently being held for expressing opposition to the Syrian Government.

After the 1967 war with Israel, Mr Brayez wrote and published two books lightly critical of the performance of the Syrian troops and of a commander in the Air Force, Hafez Assad.

Not long after the 1970 coup that brought President Assad to power, Mr Brayez was kidnapped from Lebanon, where he had taken refuge in 1964, a year after the Arab Socialist Baath Party came to power.

His political beliefs had already earned him several spells in detention. He had been against union with Egypt in 1958 and was ideologically opposed to the Baathists, whose goal is unification of all Arab states as one Arab nation.

In 1963 he was dismissed from Aleppo Military Academy, after a general purge of all non-Baathists. He was the prospect of further arrests that drove him to settle in Lebanon.

At the time of his abduction, Mr Brayez said to have been working on a third book, on the 1967 war. For the first three years of his detention, he was held incommunicado. Since 1973 his family has been allowed to visit him once a month.

Drinker's penalty

Abu Dhabi, June 22—A religious court sentenced an Omani national, who admitted drinking two cans of beer, to 80 lashes and expulsion from the United Arab Emirates, the newspaper *Al Itihad* reported today.

Japan votes to keep political cake shared

From Peter Hasehurst
Tokyo, June 22

Japan's 59 million voters voted today in an attempt to reach agreement on how the world's most homogeneous democratic society will be ruled by moderation in future.

The art of politics in Japan is compromise, so millions of Japanese apparently voted individually for Socialist, conservative and Communist candidates when they filed into 50,000 polling booths this morning to elect representatives to the Lower House of the 245-member Diet and local councils.

The first results are expected tomorrow morning.

Like many other voters in Saitama prefecture, north-east of Tokyo, Mrs Ritsuko Inoki said she had voted for a Communist candidate in the Lower House, a conservative in the Upper House and an independent in the post of prefectural governor.

Miss Mariko Ishiyama, a secretary, aged 42, said she had voted for the Communist Party seven months ago "because they were weak. I am not a Communist, but we must keep a balance. The conservatives are now weak and may lose their majority. So I have given them my vote today."

Mr Ichio Watanabe, a business man from Shizuoka, a Tokyo suburb, voted on the same lines. "I voted for a Socialist in the Lower House and a conservative in the Upper House. We need balance and moderation in Japan. When the Communists are weak, I vote for them. When they are strong, I vote for the conservatives. I do not want a single party to dominate the country without checks," Mr Watanabe said.

Only Japan said outside polling booths today that they had voted for candidates on both sides of the political spectrum because a politician's personality was more important.

While the pattern of voting in Tokyo today might baffle Western pundits it could perhaps be explained by the well-established fact that Japanese always make a conscious attempt to ensure that all groups in society get a fair, if not equal, share of the cake.

"Everything is done by consensus in Japan and that is what we are seeking today," a respected Socialist explained. "In any event, 74 per cent of Japan's 81m eligible voters turned out to cast their ballots today, consolidating Japan's image as an advanced democracy."

Japan is also the only democracy in Asia which can boast of a highly educated and completely literate electorate.

As the polling booths closed at 5 pm on Sunday, the police raided the homes and offices of 230 party workers who allegedly violated Japan's strict electoral law.

Officials said today that 835 candidates were competing for 511 seats in the Lower House of Representatives and 285 candidates were standing for half of the 252 seats in the Upper House, which must be vacated automatically every three years.

The late Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the former Prime Minister, called the election last month after the conservative Liberal Democratic Party was defeated by a vote of no confidence in the Lower House of the Diet.

Communists, Conservatives and Socialists claimed today that the high turnout of the polls would provide them with substantial gains.

But the Japanese press predicted today that the ruling Liberal Democrats would limp back into office on a vote of sympathy for the incumbent prime minister, Mr Ohira, earlier this month.

The electorate has also moved towards the conservatives because Japan's four feuding opposition parties have demonstrated they are incapable of forming a viable alternative government.

Britain spared caning
Penang, June 22.—Mr Maurice Reginald Stovell, a 45-year-old London music agent, was spared the cane by the High Court here because of poor health.

He had been jailed for three years and was ordered to be given six strokes of the cane on November 25 last year for having 27 grams of heroin in his hotel room.



Accompanied by a gondola-borne band and tenor, Mrs Rosalynn Carter and her daughter Amy go sightseeing in Venice while the President attends the summit conference.

Hi-jackings condemned by summit

Continued from page 1

President Carter's National Security Adviser, said: "We need to analyse this information more closely. It could be a routine troop rotation or the removal of some units which are not suitable for counter-insurgency combat, such as heavy artillery, rocket forces, or whatever."

"If it is the latter, then it is obviously simply a tactical redeployment."

The Soviet move marked the start of disengagement, then it would be much more hopeful, Mr Brezinski said. Mr Edmund Muskie, the American Secretary of State said: "Do not believe what you do not see."

The British described the timing of the Soviet message as "transparent" and its contents as "opaque". A spokesman for Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said: "On the complete withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

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Hi-jackings condemned by summit

Continued from page 1

President Carter's National Security Adviser, said: "We need to analyse this information more closely. It could be a routine troop rotation or the removal of some units which are not suitable for counter-insurgency combat, such as heavy artillery, rocket forces, or whatever."

"If it is the latter, then it is obviously simply a tactical redeployment."

The Soviet move marked the start of disengagement, then it would be much more hopeful, Mr Brezinski said. Mr Edmund Muskie, the American Secretary of State said: "Do not believe what you do not see."

The British described the timing of the Soviet message as "transparent" and its contents as "opaque". A spokesman for Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said: "On the complete withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

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Olympics 'motive for Soviet move'

From Fred Emery
Political Editor
Venice, June 22

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, tonight strongly discounted the Russian troop withdrawal announcement and suggested that the Russians' motives were disquiet over the Olympic Games next month, and a hope that they might persuade the West German athletes to reverse their boycott. They had failed, he said, to do so.

At a news conference for the British press, the Foreign Secretary said the allies were united in their demand for a continuing Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and said "it is very important to scotch any suggestion that this is anything like enough—even if it turned out that they were withdrawing 10,000 men out of the force of at least 85,000 there."

However, he knew nothing of the numbers and suggested that after the Olympic Games were over, Mr Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, might call for the Soviet troops to be brought back.

Lord Carrington said that the allies had decided to respond tonight to the Soviet announcement rather than wait until the conclusion of the Venice summit tomorrow in order to get the headlines back from the Russians. The Indians had suggested it.

Lord Carrington declined to see any significance in the fact that the French president had the news of the Soviet withdrawal to himself for a day and a half, leaving the others to learn of it from Tass.

The Foreign Secretary, however, described today's communiqué text as "very good" since it gave the Russians a chance to be taken seriously and to go on withdrawing their troops.

If it did turn out to be a diplomatic feint, then Lord Carrington said, "we've made it abundantly clear that the only solution we are prepared to accept is a total withdrawal—together with a guarantee for neutrality and non-interference."

UN man missing

Istanbul, June 22.—An official of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Frederick Johnson, Canadian, has disappeared from Pakistan. Reliable diplomatic sources said today he was being held prisoner by the Afghan Government.

France first to be told of Russian decision

By Our Foreign Staff

Representatives of Afghan resistance groups meeting Islamic ministers at Mont Pelerin in Switzerland over the weekend, reacted sceptically to the Soviet announcement of troop withdrawals.

It was "totally illogical" to imagine this was the start of a withdrawal, they said.

A partial withdrawal is no use to us, Moscow is only trying to detract from the success of our unification discussions here," the chairman of the Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said.

Mr Habib Chari of Tunisia, Secretary-General of the Islamic conference, said the news was encouraging but unconvincing: "There must be a timetable for complete withdrawal so that we can see the way out of this situation."

President Giscard d'Estaing was apparently the first Western leader to be told of the Soviet decision, having learnt of it from the Soviet Ambassador on Friday evening at the Elysee Palace.

The Soviet move in informing the French first is being interpreted in Paris as proof that the French policy of maintaining communications with Russia is bearing fruit, but is also being seen as a fairly crude attempt to try to show that the Western leaders are divided.

In capitals outside West Europe, reaction to the Soviet announcement followed the predictable lines of ideology and alliance, with Russia's critics reiterating that nothing short of total withdrawal was acceptable.

Feeling the official news agency implied that the Soviet statement was a piece of sleight of hand in the face of world criticism of the Afghan situation in vain. The agency noted that recent Russian troop increases in Afghanistan reinforced the significance of the present move.

In Tokyo, the Foreign Ministry dismissed the Soviet action as a political gesture aimed at reducing anti-Soviet solidarity at the Venice summit. The timing of the Russian announce-

ment was no coincidence and Moscow's basic policies were unchanged.

Cairo radio took a similar position, calling the Soviet announcement a "manoeuvre" intended to divide the Western allies.

The Delhi Government, by contrast, called the news a "pleasant surprise". Mr R. D. Sarab, the Foreign Secretary, said that this "step in the right direction" might provide an opportunity for a dialogue in Afghanistan.

In Yugoslavia, like India, a member of the non-aligned movement, reaction was cautious. The official news agency noted that the Russian aim was mainly political.

Nato headquarters in Brussels noted that Soviet statement came just before the Nato Council of Ministers meeting in Ankara on Wednesday and Thursday and a week before Mr Schmidt's visit to Moscow.

THEATRES

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William Mann

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Other concerters in the St Magnus Festival draw on local musical-teachers, and on a local orchestra with a new, sizeable membership. The festival's director, David's ambition eventually to involve people, especially young ones, from every part of the Orkneys in the festival, as performed by the Orkney Youth Orchestra, a month a start will be made with concerts in some remote villages by a group of pupils from Cheetham's School of Music in Manchester. The first of the festival's opening concert on Friday in the awe-inspiring but acoustically rather wonky Cathedral of St Magnus in Kirkwall. They played three new world-famous pieces by Mahler, Beethoven and Liszt, fanfare, "Welcome to Orkney," suitably homespun, with fervent

seno horn-calls (from the pulpits). He had also offered a prize for a new composition by a Connecticut pupil, and felt obliged to award it in duplicate, to Phillips Thorpe's *Horseshoe*, a suite of 12 radical signs interestingly characterized, and Paul Wiggeld's *Concerto for String Orchestra*, strong in design and texture and, most of all, its melody, neither piece quite distinctive—one must not expect that of composers still at school, though one always lives in unreasonable optimism.

two string quartet groups from the school in mature, difficult pieces by Haydn and Shostakovich.

Maxwell Davies had another new work for the festival in the *Urethane Songs*, and *The Yellow Cuckoo*, which he introduced at a late-night concert with Eleanor Bron. Feelings in Orkney run even higher than elsewhere on the subject of nuclear energy; Davies expresses them in words and music. Rather unexpectedly his texts hit home more powerfully than his musical settings, which fell short on memorability and bite, a disappointment confirmed in two subsequent

sarily simplistic solo piano interludes. It was as if complete commitment had drawn his creative fangs; better, all the same, to hope that he will work further at them before taking them elsewhere.

story of Death come to earth to visit his forests. When visitors came to call in the country, they would be met with a thump—the noise of Theodore jumping out of the back window. T. W. Lawrence and a friend did once catch him inside the house; afterwards, they were triumphant. "Where'd they catch you, Law-tors?" He went to church every second Sunday, and when his brother Llewellyn hid in a bush and spoke his name, he answered, "Yes, God?" "Hah!" said the other, "I know the unbeknownst and the hah!" after. His books, as Sylvia Townsend Warner declared, grew like stalagmites and stalactites, deposited secretly and method-

men with his streak of hermetic gloom. In contrast to this hermetic gloom, his malice was the malice of the eldest brother, John Cowper, who bore the name of his poetic ancestor and was an actor extraordinary and somewhat magnificent. He loved all living things with a passion, once spending an afternoon in getting a border of caterpillars across a road in case they might be crushed. He did not share in the exquisite cruelty of his brother, the Duke of Corvur, in Venice, who was shouting, "We're engaged! All the time! Up to the hilt!" Outside his lectures and his novels, his gift lay in drawing the best of his audience and the best of anyone might feel for the company of this man of genius.

There was something of Lear on the hearth in John Cowper's house, a divine madness, a reckless love, a mad passion, a mad love, the nuptial and the hovel, all speaking with tongues. "If I were you," one of his admirers told him, "I would think I was a god." Recollections of his life in the Brecon Beacons and among them live again and show their strange affinities. It completes Louis Wilkinson's remembrances of them in *Welsh Friends*, for those who were signorants of them, it serves as a vital introduction, and for those who wish to be disturbed by them again, it is a King's Game of recognition and surety. My only protest is suggested from the book is that of Theodore's more erratic lines:

Andrew Sinclair
Just published: *After Me, Fashion*, by John Cowper Powys (Picador, £2.50); *Weymouth Sands*, by John Cowper Powys (Picador, £2.95).

Ned Chaillet

huses Nicholas off to Yorkshires as a schoolteacher, into that famously corrupt brand of Yorkshire schools which Dickens helped to destroy with his novels.

The sister, Kate, is left behind with her mother and becomes a fool for her uncle, a sexual lure for a dissolute lord and a victim of a madman. In an early narrative, things are much as Dickens left them, in dialogue and description.

After the first interval the first leap is made, but when Edgar's contribution or part of the company's impoverished intervention is impossible to determine, Nicholas has returned to London after rising up against the cruelty of the aristocracy. Snuggles and rescuing the

wretched boy, Smike, who becomes his faithful companion.

In the course of seeking employment he encounters a windy politician, but the members of the House of Commons are too busy to notice him.

One of ignoring his constituents' questions that differs markedly from the novel. He mentions Russia and incompromisingly throws in Kabul and the Afghans. It is a desperate attempt to recall the names of the unfortunate, but it has the salutary effect of freezing the production from its literary faithfulness.

Even the dazzling versatility of the company would eventually wear thin if they had not found their way from the printed page to their more native theatricality, and the move

Don Chissell

... he had no fixed method in the ordinary sense of the word".

One thing nevertheless united nearly all the individualists heard on Friday. Their rhythmic license would have broken the hinge of any macronome. Nothing more potently emphasized the stylistic difference between them and now, with everything said and done, the greater discipline of today. The biggest offenders were Leschetizky's most famous pupil, Paderewski, in Chopin's G major Nocturne; the second of his several wives, Annette Essipov (the evening's biggest

Of the names nowadays less frequently heard, I particularly enjoyed the tasteful charm and simplicity of the American fashion designer Blumfeld-Zeissler, who, like Leschitzky himself, made no disc recordings at all. The refined brilliance of the Russian-born Ossip Gabrilowitsch was no less astounding.

John Percival

week that does not have a specially written score, and the other three works on the second programme were all composed by Lucia Dlugoszewski, who has collaborated with Hawkins for many years.

Her score for *Centilever* is especially attractive, with its cheerful staccato fanfares at start and finish. She obviously enjoys straining the musician to sounds at the limits of their instruments' range, and a small, locally recruited ensemble under Walter Engel plays it well.

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Especially for *Centiveler* is highly attractive, with its cheerful staccato fanfares at start and finish. She obviously enjoys stretching the musicians to get sounds at the limits of their range, and the ensemble, locally recruited, is small under Walter Engel plays it well.

The movement in *Centiveler* is based on a physical idea, that of the wind blowing on a sail at an angle in the air, developed both in solos and in ensembles. Hawkins seems scarcely interested in partnering as it is usually seen in dance, with one dancer leading and another following. Although that does sometimes happen in his ballets, more often a couple just dance side by side, or perhaps touch an arm or hand.

In *Four*, of *Persia*, a dance for four men, the starting point is the game of polo, but without any narrative; simply elements of the costume and style of polo being used as the basis of a ceremonious pattern of dance.

Early Floating has Dlugoszewski's title at her "timbre piano" (the dancers struck or bowed with various materials) and the dancers moving like strange unstrapped water gliders.

You can trace influences in Hawkins's style, aspects of imitation or reaction, but he has made it of something completely individual, surprisingly varied and original.

main performances, however, each distinct, original and wittily presented. She is rapidly proving herself a major figure of our theatre. It might be simplest to number performances including *Lila Kaye's* *Mrs. Squeers*, but there is a running thread of comedy and farce, and of the monstrousness of some characters, but Miss Kaye does not yield to that. Yet there are such joys as Ben Kingsley as drunken artist, Bob Peck as heroic Yorkshireman (and a villainous Sir Mulberry) and John Woodvine's step towards the tragic as Ralph Nickleby at the end of his life in the second part.

It is customary to recommend one part of a lengthy production, as if there were always separable pleasures. *Nicholas* is a good example of this. If its fullness of heart is to be experienced completely.

All its elements work together from the beauty of the design to the beauty of the acting. Hayes to the apt and witty musical score by Stephen Oliver, and the novel achievement of a full stage life. The director, John Gielgud, has made the most of the auditorium and made the integration work. It works so successfully that I saw both Mr. Woodvine and Miss Bertina as excellent suffragans that I never before attributed to musical fun-boys. But, of all the delights of the production, the majestic ones are in the acting and performance. It should be acknowledged now that the present *Nicholas* is a national treasure.

John Percival

That description applies on intermittently to Dough Gould's score for *Catch, He* 24, with three earlier ballad scores to his credit; this one for piano, clarinet and percussion, actively and enjoyably uses the instrument's range. The ham is young too: the attempted transformation of the backcloth by changes of light did not really come off, but she had dressed the performers a little better in in the third act, worn with cheeky round hats.

Burrows, I would guess, has chosen his cast for their personalities. In appearance, especially in height, they are disparate, but all of them come across the footlights as interesting people and the mix works well. The solo of the young Lucie, full of jaunty jumps, begins the work, but all the

others have chances to shine and, if I single out Susan Crow's nonchalance and Susan Lucas's trimness, no disparagement of the others is implied.

At two performances on Saturday, there were several excellent newcomers to the leading roles of the other ballets choosing invidiously, let me mention as representative of much good dancing the radiant suave comedy of Doreen Wells in *Elite Synchronizations* how nice to have her back where she belongs.

Paul Griffiths

with apart from the normal in instruments. The music was weird, full of bits of tunes that never quite fit together.

Alf, that was going on under the name of its composer as a "pan-demonium" for baritone songs and orchestra. At least that's what he said. What I heard had rather less to do with Mary Shelley than the Brothers Grimm.

But if I am not imagining all that, I am not imagining it only because for concern, even alarmed, especially in view of the other work by him on the programme, *Die Geister*, which is a very big, lyrical piece in one movement but detectably by the same composer, and because it is so different, so much more conventional, still more unsettling than *Frankenstein!*

with apart from the normal instruments. The music was weird, full of bits of tunes that never quite fitted together.

All that was going on underneath *Frankenstein*! It was described by its composer as a "pan-demonium" for baritone, voice and orchestra. At least that was what the programme said, and I was a little rather less than to do with Mary Shelley than the Brothers Grimm.

But if I am not imagining all that, then Gruber is certainly cause for concern, even alarmed at the sight of the other work by him on the programme. That was his violin concerto, a big, lyrical piece in one movement but not detectably by the same composer in view of the other genre and disposition it was more conventional, still more unsettling than *Frankenstein!* and in its fussal to behave with due decorum.

Gruber describes it as tonal, but it is the kind of tonal music that a spider might write if it had been subjected to plentiful doses of Berg's violin concerto and the E-major scale. Nothing is right, not the skittering harmony, not the macabre harmonics, and yet the piece is brilliantly conceived, and was originally by the composer, Kovicic. Or was it all a dream?

Page are reprinted from

They played three new Maxwell DeVries had composed fanfare. "Welcome to Orkney," suitably bustling, with ferret-like horn-calls (from the tubular E-flat and C), a principal trumpet in a new composition by Charn's pupil, and felt obnoxious in its duplicate, to Philip Thorpe's *Hornpipe*, a 19th-century 12 zodiacal signs interestingly characterized, and Paul-Wilhelm's Concerto for String Orchestra strong in design and melody, neither piece quite distinctive—any must not ex-

that of composers still at school though one always lives in a reasonable optimism.

Very impressive indeed is the new work for the festival, *Yellow Cuckoo Revue*, which introduced at a late-night concert with Eleanor Bron, Eileen O'Hara and the New Music Ensemble, which fell short on memorability and bite, a disappointment confirmed in two pieces performed in solo piano arrangements.

Book 7

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Theodore's more acerbic lin
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foolish, the cruel: we can ev
love the good and just."

Andrew Sinclair

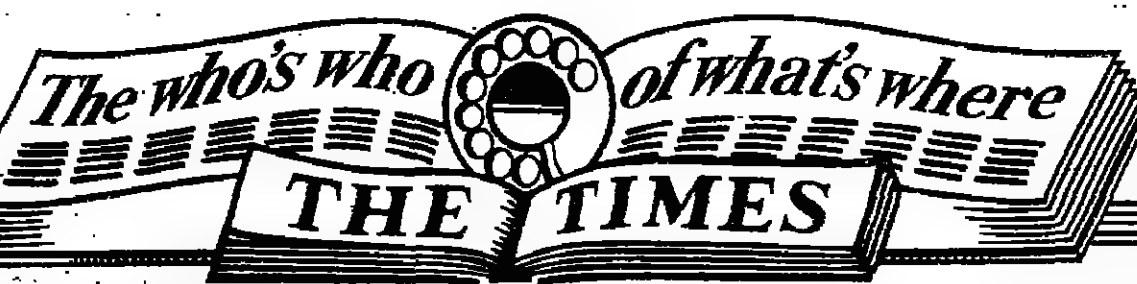
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With radiation deaths, the "balance of probabilities" is as near to certainty as one can usually get. Under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965, this is sufficient to establish the liability of the operator of a nuclear power facility. It is not even necessary to prove that the operator was negligent.

Windscale: the safety record is good but questions hang over the industry.

on probabilities is cited as more
more, because it is known that
10 years before he died, he
absorbed more plutonium into
his body than the prescribed
limit, and the form of cancer
from which he died, myeloma,
is particularly rare.

James Connor also died of
myeloma, at the age of 39, after
working at Windscale and at

Other cases are due to come before the courts over the next 12 months. One concerns a man who is still working at Windscale but has suffered cataracts. The Transport and General Workers Union is looking into the health records of workers at the atomic weapons estab-

the general health of Windscar workers is better than the national average. But questions hang over the industry because of the effects of radiation. Radiation causes deaths, but they are statistical deaths. They exist in the same state of quasi-reality as gamblers' odds and life insurance statistics.

disease, even if by an infinitesimal amount. (The Atomic Energy Authority says the public receives less ionizing radiation from nuclear power than from colour television.) The increase is the same however the dose of radiation is distributed, whether it is for one person receiving a certain

The trade unions are concerned primarily with their own members who work in the nuclear power industry. They legally permitted exposure levels for these is much higher than the levels for the general public. It is the cumulative dose (the amount of received radiation) per year over a lifetime, with a maximum of three rems in any one quarter.

The TUC General Council, acting on representations from several unions with members working in nuclear power, has asked the Health and Safety Executive to lower the permitted level to one rem a year. This is a good time to do it.

Frank Chapple, of the National Education Association, the American Chemical Society and Plumbing Union (ETU), the Chairman of the IUC's Fuel and Power Industries Committee, and Clive Jenkins of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), who are all trade union officials, do not care very much, certainly not enough to cross swords with the likes of Frank Chapple and Clive Jenkins. They are taking care not to get involved in the fundamental pro versus anti nuclear argument. For the time being, any campaign the unionists are waging against nuclear racism will be on a narrow front.

severely harassing the forces and in a coup Afghanistan was brought under the control of large tracts of territory.

Ultimately, though, the Russians can bring into some provinces the kind of power which will make a campaign, in effect, against the United States is threatening its military position in the near future, across the western Indian Ocean where one aircraft carrier usually on station, has greatly increased. It is for landing and supplies in Oman, Kenya, Somalia.

Political contacts with the leadership have re-

The European effort, a

to remove a root cause of third world's suspicion of ern motives, has concern on the Middle East by ing to associate the Pa Liberation Organisation the peace process. It is that the PLO also bac Soviet side on Afghanist public pronouncements in sound just as difficult. way, as Israel does in ding those who try to he cause.

The European view of crisis in spy case is

of the differences in the
ance. In a way the roles
been reversed. Now the
pean community has beco
more equal partner, in
of its political, industrial
political influence, it has
to lose in upturning the
West relationship.

The Europeans want to do at the same time as pursue the campaign to get the Sians out, while for the U.S. States the point is to underline the lesson to Moscow that further military step can be tolerated. As the Venice mix the attempt is being made to get the best of both worlds.

David Spar
Diplomatic Correspondent

Intercomparing is one of the devices the gardening books recommend for small gar-
dens but which I have not tried in this year, so far it is highly successful. I have put some rows between the rows of tomatoes, where they are shaded by the foliage from

hot sun. Leafy rather than berry varieties, they are better than the ones expo to the elements.

For space reasons I have in hardly any member of marrow or melon family I year but my wife enjoys it the night with some exotic. Last year she planted the potatoes - seldom grow in small gardens here, possibly because of some native of the Colorado beetle.

This year she has put in half dozen Jerusalem artichoke already, roaring up to a great height and provoking curiosity ("are those to eat?") The kind of frive is scarcely becoming to a presidential patch, but she does the bulk of the eating I have to grin and bear

Michael Leannon

50



BOUR'S DANGEROUS ISSUE

It was not a friend about Party anti-nuclear London yesterday. But take more than a cloud-drowse what is potentially most damaging and of all the disputes the Labour move here is no argument he underestimates the danger of weapons. If these could be eliminated by inter-agreement there would be rejoicing. In his the party's special committee last month dedicated himself to the path of negotiation, multilateral nuclear. But this is not extremists, in and out of Party, are seeking, Britain to renounce weapons unilaterally and late.

Unilateralism is once again strongly in the air. This was the tone of yesterday's speeches, the exception of Mr. Foot. So it was of controversy party broadcast on defence go, in which the party's spokesman on defence, Mr. Rodgers, was given incredible though that the NEC statement adopted by the conference was not unilateralist; it is a principle of "multilateral disarmament" and it made important to unilateralism. Mr. Rodgers had earlier called for American missiles to be stationed

in Britain, the policy statement rejects Cruise, the neutron bomb and any successor to Polaris. And when Dr David Owen spoke out against unilateralism at Wembley he was given a very rough reception by the conference.

This trend is dangerous both for the party and the country. The danger for the country if Labour were to become a unilateralist party, is that the United Kingdom might almost by accident find itself saddled with a naive defence policy that would gravely jeopardise British security, not because this is what the electorate wants, but because it might vote Labour into office on other grounds in the mistaken belief that once in government Labour ministers would not be so stupid as to carry out their promises on defence.

If Labour were to become a unilateralist party there would, of course, be a much stronger chance of its splitting. A new centre party, or something of that sort, would then be a probability. Unilateralism would be a much better issue than the EEC for Labour right-wingers to take their stand on. Mrs Shirley Williams, Mr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers were right to indicate in their joint statement a fortnight ago that they would not support a party that was committed to taking Britain out of the European Community. It was an act of principle for them to make this clear at this stage. But that is only one of the issues on which they feel strongly, and it is not one on which all Labour right-wingers are united.

Unilateralism, however, is an issue that unites them all. There suppose he has not meant what he said when he endorsed the political case for Spanish and Portuguese membership. But feelings are running high along the border with Spain, and Spanish entry has been opposed not only by the French Communist Party but by M. Jacques Chirac, president Giscard's Gaullic challenger. It is noticeable that last week's events have not only produced promises of compensation for the owners of the Spanish lorries, but assurances of support for farmers in the Midi, including a ban on Spanish tomatoes.

The French Government is always sensitive to determined pressure of this sort, even though the number of people involved may be small. This was true over imports of British lamb into France, where the French took measures to prevent the lamb coming in, and persisted with them even when they had been ruled illegal by the European Court of Justice. It also applied, when France restricted wine imports and Italy took it to the European Court. The case of Spanish fruit and vegetables is rather different, since Spain is not yet a member of the Community, but it is an indication of trouble possibly to come.

One conclusion to be drawn is that in spite of the expenditures over the years, the Community's line with the agricultural support agreement of the agricultural ministers and then the heads of government at the Venice summit meeting. Nearly everything the European Parliament (as well as the Commission) asked for has been ignored by the Finance Council, and its only victory is a sop of a paltry £146m.

It could look like a defeat amounting to rout if parliament this week kneels to the Council of Finance Ministers and, significantly, group leaders and members of the budget committee have already been shown the Luxembourg sitting, that they must find a way of preventing the passing of the budget as a parliamentary victory of sorts. Yet a victory of sorts it must be reckoned.

Not only do infant parliament need time to grow. They must also adapt to new circumstances. The circumstances in which the Council of Finance Ministers brings forward its delayed 1980 budget are very new indeed. Mrs Thatcher's great service to the EEC, however damaging her excessively public tactics may have been, is that she has won the battle for a radical restructuring of the Community budget. After four summit meetings the deficit financiers of the nine are West Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, in that order, and all three now have a vested interest in doing what parliament demanded last December. But it cannot be done in 1980. The crucial changes will come in 1981, or 1982 at the latest.

Let us listen to a West German minister, Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi: "The Federal Government confirms with emphasis the need expressed in the EEC agreements for existing imbalances in the Community budget to be evened out at source by structural changes. It also underlines the necessity that the EEC Commission proposes, before June 1, 1981, effective measures to cut down farm surpluses so that the increase in agricultural expenditure can be kept below the increase in the Community's own receipts. Other changes in the spending structure must be made in such good time that they can come into effect from 1982 at the latest."

may be differences between them on some of the specifics of defence policy. But without exception they are agreed that for Britain to forsake the western alliance and to renounce all nuclear weapons in a world where the potentially hostile countries retain them would be an act of political madness. It is a major issue on which a patriotic politician would be fully justified in breaking from his party, and there is the special significance of the Gaiskellite legacy. How could any self-respecting social democrat fail to take his stand on the very issue on which Gaiskell himself declared that he would "fight, fight and fight again"?

Opposition to the unilateralists would also be a popular stance in the country. This means not only that Labour would be in much greater danger of a major split if it adopts the unilateralist course, but also that it is likely to lose ground electorally if it moves, or even appears to be moving, in that direction. As Mr Rodgers said in his courageous speech last week on the dangers of yesterday's rally, Labour is not a pacifist party. If it were, it would have a much weaker appeal to many voters. If it is to retain that appeal it will have to reject unilateralism and to make it clear that it is doing so. Yesterday's rally was no help in that respect. The combined effect of it and the Wembley conference is to give a general impression of a party that is unilateralist in sentiment and is moving in that direction in policy. This is one issue on which it is too dangerous to compromise.

INCENDIARY FARMERS OF THE MIDI

common agricultural policy has not met the needs of all farmers in France or the other member countries. It has provided big profits for the larger, more efficient producers—and encouraged them to produce surpluses—but has done much less for the small farmers. The farmers in the Midi, like many of those who take to the roads in other parts of France, are not prosperous men. They may overstate their case against their Spanish competitors, but they do feel genuinely threatened.

Another conclusion is that, strongly felt though the farmers' grievances may be, they should not be allowed to exercise an undue influence on issues of wider importance—such as Spanish and Portuguese membership of the Community or, for that matter, the budgetary implications of higher agricultural prices. The needs of the Community's farmers do have to be taken account of, and this can best be done by having a new look at the working of the common agricultural policy, particularly in the light of the changes which will be brought about by the entry of Greece, Spain and Portugal. But even in the Pyrenees area—where Toulouse, after all, is an industrial centre—there are broader interests than those of the farmers, and that is certainly true of the Community as a whole.

frontal assault. To some extent, of course, MEPs are anxious not to appear to give in too easily, partly because they themselves will be an immediate beneficiary of the passing of the belated budget. While the EEC has to live under the hand-to-mouth "twelfth" rule of the 1978 budget, they have had their expenses and allowances cut by about a third and some British members are in desperate trouble with bank managers deciding their overdraft limit and their building society mortgages. Many groups are still not being fully paid for their enlarged staffs.

Granted the passing of the 1980 budget, back payments will flow into the bank accounts of MEPs and of groups; and there will be cynical observers ready to say that politicians may always be relied on to keep a steady eye on the main chance. Nothing, I vouch, would be further from the truth. The argument for passing the Community's 1980 budget is purely practical politics, and any continued struggle should be against the 1981 budget that is already being drafted in the Commission to come before parliament in the autumn.

So much for the parliament's stand over the budget. What else justified comment at this anniversary time? Three points are worth making. First, for Britain the dual mandate (that is, sitting in two parliaments) must come under serious question.

It asks too much of MPs, partly because they work in two parliaments for the price of working in one, partly because Government Whips at Westminster make a fetish of winning every vote with a full majority of 43 or better. Secondly, the European Parliament cannot be frustrated much longer from deciding its own single place of work. A peripatetic parliament is both costly and exhausting, and common sense suggests that Parliament, Commission, Council of Ministers, and party groups should all be in a single European capital.

Thirdly, if one had to award the palm to the EEC country with the closest, most eloquent, and experienced politicians inside the European Parliament it would have to go to France, with its former Prime Ministers and Ministers in abundance. Our own Barbara Castle and James Scott-Hopkins are their only rivals.

Disposal of state's Ferranti holding

From the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Director of the Society, Religion and Technology Project.

Sir, The importance of the electronic industry to society has rightly received considerable attention. The overwhelming significance within that fact of the way individuals and society respond to the production and use of electronics has regrettably received less notice.

The intended sale by the National Enterprise Board of its 50 per cent holding in Ferranti Ltd (Parliamentary Report, June 19) and the probable results of that sale on the Ferranti Scottish Electronics Group and in Scotland, have also received somewhat inadequate attention both in your news and letter columns.

When a Scottish company is taken over by a company in the South, the declared intentions of the principals—however sincere—become irrelevant when new personalities face changing situations. The real issues are not the immediate effects of a takeover on employment or the effects of "rationalization", these may indeed be, initially, small. The critical factor is the gradual extinction of the flame of local enterprise and leadership which, as experience has repeatedly demonstrated, almost always follows such a takeover in the succeeding years.

Not only is the future growth of the organization often stunted; much more important, the gradual removal of the insight and sense of direction which its leaders provide through many diverse channels to the community greatly weakens the ability of that community to respond to change.

The role played in this context by Ferranti in Scotland, acting largely independently and, we believe, consistently profitably, is unique and unsurpassed by any other company over the past 30 years. Ferranti has been a major employer of graduates in physics and engineering within Scotland and has successfully contributed to the encouragement of electronic engineering in other companies, to the shaping and development of regional policy of primary importance to Scotland, and to the evolution of some of Scotland's academic institutions.

Our concern is with the human significance of this role. To sell a public holding is one thing. To threaten the existence of one of the strongest sources of enterprise, initiative and leadership—all qualities of the spirit—in public affairs in Scotland is another altogether.

Yours faithfully,
W. B. JOHNSTON
JAIN O. MACDONALD,
Society, Religion and Technology Project,
Church of Scotland Home Board,
121 George Street,
Edinburgh 1,
June 21.

Choosing a leader

From Mr Humphrey Berkeley

Sir, Mr Geoffrey Smith is incorrect in asserting (June 20) that there was no talk of there being a constitutional principle to confine the procedure of electing the Conservative Party leader to members of Parliament when Mr Harold Macmillan retired in October, 1963. I had, publicly, made this proposal in the spring of 1963 in a speech to the Conservative Young Conservatives, which was reported in *The Times*.

I also wrote a letter to *The Times*, which was published on October 15, 1963, when Mr Macmillan's consultations were actually taking place, reiterating my view that the Conservative Party leader should be elected by secret ballot by members of Parliament.

It was felt by many people that the method adopted by Mr Macmillan from which Lord Home emerged as party leader and Prime Minister was highly unsatisfactory.

On January 1, 1964, I wrote to Sir Alec Douglas-Home (as Lord Home had become) asking him to set up a committee to adopt a formal method of choosing a leader. Sir Alec agreed to do so, but after the forthcoming general election. On December 19, 1964, at his request, I sent to Sir Alec a memorandum recommending an electoral college consisting of MPs only. This memorandum was published in *George Hutchinson's* biography of Mr Edward Heath in 1970.

My proposals, with minor differences, were accepted by Sir Alec and I sent to him a memorandum in February, 1965. Both Mr Heath and Mrs Thatcher were elected by this process.

Yours faithfully,
HUMPHREY BERKELEY,
Three Pages Way,
Chiswick, W4,
June 20.

Definition of theft

From Lady Phillips

Sir, May I express surprise that members of Parliament ("Sovereign's prosecution" June 19) in the Parliamentary Report, June 16, do not seem to know the definition of theft.

The Theft Act, 1968, quite clearly states that "A person is guilty of theft if he dishonestly appropriates property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it, and theft is not to be construed accordingly (section 1(1))."

The intention to permanently deprive has to be proved and shopkeepers are interested in selling their goods to honest customers, not spending time, money and energy on unnecessarily taking people to court.

Perhaps it is also salutary to point out that there is no reason why police or magistrates should encourage "guilty" pleas.

Both authorities are there to see that justice is done.

Yours faithfully,
LADY PHILLIPS,
Member of the Home Office Sentencing Committee on Crime Prevention,
House of Lords, SW1,
June 17.

Compression of managerial salaries

From the General Secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association

Sir, It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister should have prejudged consideration of the Boyle report on top salaries in the public sector on the basis of the report as published and before the Cabinet has considered it.

My association's interest in this matter is very real, not because we represent any of the people involved, but because of the cumulative effects of past Boyle recommendations and the way past governments have treated them.

In the electricity supply industry the pay of deputy chairman of electricity boards is covered by the Boyle reference. Over the last decade or so the pay of this particular group has fallen more or less continuously in relation to the pay of the rest of the staff in the industry.

The current situation is that, without any increase arising from the latest Boyle report, there are now people at three distinct levels of managerial responsibility, of which deputy chairmen are the highest, paid on virtually the same salary range. The pay of the main managerial group, incidentally, has not been improved this year at all pending the publication of the Boyle report, though the rest of the industry received between 17 and 20 per cent.

The industry as well as my union has, therefore, been faced with a ceiling on its pay structure which has been steadily coming down.

Since there is no way in which the industrial unions will accept the limitations on pay increases which governments impose on the top posts, the effect is that the pay of engineers and managers in the industry which my union represents, is subject to continuous and entirely unacceptable process of compression, arbitrarily imposed.

Last year my association was on the verge of taking major industrial

action in the industry to cope with just this situation, before we and the industry found a short-term way out of the dilemma. Further compression of salaries due to a failure by Boyle and/or government to keep the pay of the top posts clear of the pay of those beneath them must lead to a quite impossible situation for everybody concerned, with an ultimate outcome one day of industrial action if no other recourse can be found.

The way we treat our top public servants seems to be part of the British disease. We have a major public sector but we do not want to pay the people who run it the market rate. The Labour Party is in favour of an expanding public sector but is against paying anyone the market rate to run it. The Conservative Party is in favour of the market rate, but not in the public sector to which it is politically opposed. Like Tweedledum and Tweedledee our different governments continually pummel and undermine the top management of our major public industries, and it is quite absurd.

Public sector pay policy "at the top" is in a complete mess and the Prime Minister's statement (Parliamentary Report, June 18) if translated into policy, will make it an even bigger mess. Nor is it possible to foresee the occasion when it will be timely to put it right.

I would ask the Prime Minister to think again and, at least, not come to any decisions until the public have seen the Boyle report and we know whether MPs will accept the same medicine as is suggested for the nationalized industry.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LYONS,
General Secretary,
Electrical Power Engineers' Association,
Fox Lane North,
Chertsey,
Surrey,
June 20.

Brickworks pollution

From the Chairman of the London Brick Co. Ltd

Sir, I think you have been a little unfair to Lord Tavistock in printing his intemperately worded letter on the very same day (June 19) as the publication of the factual report, *Air Pollution in the Bedfordshire Brickfields*, by the Department of the Environment which so clearly demonstrates the baselessness of his allegations.

For example, Lord Tavistock suggests that insufficient regard has been paid to the health of the population. The department's report, on the other hand, concludes that the pollutants emitted by the brickworks are not harmful to human health. This is hardly surprising in an industry which has been operating and providing employment for some 4,000 people in the Marston Vale of Bedfordshire for over 50 years. What does astound me is that while he professes to be concerned for the future of the country, Lord Tavistock is not welcoming with open arms the company's plans for modern replacement works.

The rebuilding programme will mean the eventual replacement of 98 chimneys in the Marston Vale by four very much higher stacks. The report shows that the effect of these will be to reduce the maximum ground-level concentrations of pollutants—sulphur dioxide and fluoride—by 90 per cent, while ensuring that it is not just spread

wider into other districts. The new works will also mean a considerable improvement in the incidence of dust which, although quite harmless, can be offensive to some people.

Lord Tavistock suggests that the building of new works provides a once and for all opportunity to install filtration, but the report makes it clear that as yet there is no practical method of doing this. The provision of more modern kilns, however, will allow the subsequent addition of equipment as this is developed in the future—something not possible with older works. The requirements of the Alkali Inspectorate and undertakings given to the county council will, in fact, ensure that this is the case.

Lord Tavistock implies that my company's development plan has received insufficient consideration at an official level. He knows very well that this is not so. There have been exhaustive discussions with the appropriate bodies at both local and national level. Now that the Department of the Environment has published its findings it is apparent that there is no need for the public inquiry for which he calls and that in the interests of the environment and the people of Bedfordshire a decision should now be taken.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY ROWE, Chairman,
London Brick Co. Ltd,
Stewartby,
Bedfordshire,
June 19.

Israel and Palestinians

From Rabbi Frank Heilner

Sir, The Mayors of Hebron and Halhul (June 7) were indeed prudent in their decision to desert from "scoring points by asking who has committed greater and more numerous acts of violence..." for well they know that the Arab case would not fare favourably from such an historical investigation. It is a fact that the first atrocities in Palestine were those initiated by the Arabs against Jews and were instigated primarily by Haj Amin al-Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem.

My purpose in writing, however, is not to score points either, but to correct a fundamental flaw in the Mayors' argument that "it is this [Israeli] wicked occupation that is poisoning the hearts and minds of Palestinian Arabs and Israeli Jews". If this were truly the case, then would they explain Arab atrocities against Jews, predating the State of Israel itself by three decades? The slaughter of Jews by Arabs at Tel Hai in 1920, the murder of 47 Jews and wounding of 146 in 1921, and the massacre of 133 Jews and wounding of 339 in Hebron, Safed and Jerusalem during the Arab riots of 1929 all took place long before the occupation of 1967. If my argument is correct, then my losses are even more credibility.

Sir, when we consider that those Jews who were massacred in Hebron in 1929 were not only pious Orthodox Jews, but were themselves anti-Zionists!

The Mayors of Hebron and Halhul did, in fact, allude to the real cause of Arab enmity towards Jews in Israel when they wrote: "The only remedy is to remove the source of the poison and to remove it wholly."

That it is the very existence of

Christianity and sexual ethics

From Mr J. Dominian

Sir, The letter of Canon Bentley (June 17) raises fundamental ethical questions about human sexuality which are cause for concern to everyone. The issue can be briefly stated. Western society has inherited the Judeo-Christian tradition which forbids fornication and adultery because, amongst other reasons, it believed that sexual intercourse was meant for children, who needed the stable background of the family.

Effective contraception has severed the link between act and procreation, and apparently removed the reasons forbidding these patterns of behaviour. Hence the current crisis and moral confusion. If the principal meaning of the sexual act is procreative, then the anxiety and uncertainty is justified. However, a deeper examination of the Scriptures and the nature of the act indicates that its meaning is infinitely richer than that.

Sexual intercourse is a body language, and every act has the potential of communicating, with or without words, several things. It has the "capacity" to express thanksgiving. A couple can say thank you for the life they have shared. It is an expression of meaning, and of hope, that they will continue to share their life. It is a powerful means of reconciliation. Every couple knows it is the means of affirming each other's sexual identity. It is the means of confirming personhood. It is a way of expressing love by sustaining, healing and promoting growth in each other.

The real meaning of sexual intercourse is not a few life, new life, few instances, and on every occasion life, by reinforcing the integrity of the couple in and through love. The morality of intercourse depends on the conditions which allow the fullest possible realization of the potential of the act. The prostitute and her client, the casual partners share bodies but little, if any, of feelings. Transient relationships engage a little more of the person, but not enough. It is only continuous, reliable and trustworthy relationships which allow the possibility of the engagement of the sexual potential and these are other words for marriage.

The morality of sexual intercourse is shifting from having its foundations based on procreation to the integrity of personal relationships of love. These demand an even greater effort, vigilance, and discipline than in the past, and they raise new moral issues. But they do make more sense, both to Christians and non-Christians, and may allow a new consensus to give meaning to the much abused use of the word love.

Yours faithfully,
J. DOMINIAN,
Bell P.,
Off Harrods Close,
The Green,
Crickley Green,
Rushmore, Wiltshire,
June 18.

Unrest in Paraguay

From Mr Roger Clegg

Sir, We share the concern of your Correspondent (report, June 13) over the fate of Paraguayan rebel leader, Victoriano Centurion, who sought refuge in the Panamanian Embassy following an abortive peasant protest near the Brazilian border.

We should like to draw your attention to the growing problem of peasant unrest in Paraguay which this incident highlights. During the past five years over 300,000 Brazilian colonists have entered eastern Paraguay in search of cheap virgin land. The eviction of poor peasants by Paraguayan soldiers to make way for this rapid influx of Brazilian farmers has escalated in the past two years, creating grave social discontent in the rural areas, and Brazilian "invasion" of national territory. While the Government of General Stroessner, to suit its own ends, turns a blind eye to this problem, it is only to be expected that peasants will increasingly mobilize to defend their land and rights which are being so ruthlessly suppressed.

For this reason the mobilization of international support in defence of peasant land rights in Paraguay has become a priority task for our committee.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER CLEGG,
Secretary,
Paraguay Committee for Human Rights,
15 Burford Gardens,
Palmer's Green, N13,
June 17.

Changes in liturgy

From the Reverend John F. A. Williams

Sir, Some years ago, in keeping with the national trend, the numbers attending worship in this parish church were slowly declining. When the new services were introduced on Sunday mornings, the decline was arrested and the trend reversed: as a control, the Prayer Book service was maintained unchanged on Sunday evenings for the next two or three years, and the decline continued. This trend too has since been reversed by the introduction of contemporary services.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN F. A. WILLIAMS, Vicar,
Highfield Church,
36 Brookvale Road,
Southampton,
June 14.

View on Gibraltar

From Mr Tito Bernady

Sir, Your correspondent Harry Debenham, in his article from Madrid which you published today (June 16), points out that there is a difference of opinion between the Spanish and British governments about when the "fourth cooperation" on the basis of reciprocity and full equality of rights referred to in the Lisbon agreement between the British and Spanish foreign ministers last April, should come into effect.

But whether one is inclined to accept the Spanish view that it should be simultaneous with the opening of the frontier, or the British view that it should follow that event, surely the one interpretation that is not admissible is the one being given to it in Gibraltar. Where over the last few weeks political leaders, including the Chief Minister, have said that while

Spaniards will be allowed to work in Gibraltar, the present law which precludes all non-British nationals from playing an active part in trade union activities, will not be changed, nor will Spanish workers be allowed to form their own unions. In addition, restrictions on the right of abode, purchase of property, and owning of businesses will be maintained.

The apprehension of the people of Gibraltar, who are faced with an open frontier for the first time in 11 years is understandable, yet it must be evident that this is not the way to promote friendship and co-operation with their neighbours, and that this attitude goes directly against the spirit of the Lisbon agreement.

Yours faithfully,
TITO BERNADY,
6 Goldbeater House,
Manor Street, W1,
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Yours faithfully,
TITO BERNADY,
6 Goldbeater House,
Manor Street, W1,
June 16.



COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning at the Channel Ports Region of the Duddick Veterans Association at Ramsgate.

Her Majesty travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Rush, Lady Fennell, and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 21: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, this afternoon attended an Open Day at Sudley Castle, Gloucestershire, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Hon Mrs Willis was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 21: The Duke of Gloucester this morning visited the City of Gloucester on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Port of Gloucester. In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited the Gloucester City Museum, and the Gloucester Cathedral.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Jocelyn Lucas will be held at St Martin's Church on Friday, July 18, at 11.30 am.

Birthdays today
Sir N. Richard Brooke, 70; Lord Bunsford, 81; the Very Rev. Dr M. Chisholm, 60; Mr J. Chance, 70; Admiral Sir Charles Danvers, 86; Admiral Sir Frank Hopkins, 70; Sir Leonard Hutton, 64; Sir George Jones, 88; Admiral Sir Horace Luard, 69; General Sir John Loder, 87; Mr J. Patricia Macaulay, 64; Mr Ian A. D. Macleod, 78; Dr J. Meade, 73; Sir Fred Pritchard, 81; Sir Peter Roberts, 68; Professor Isaac Schapira, 72; Mr Ted Timlin, 70; Admiral Sir John Turner, 68; Mrs Irene Worth, 64.

Marriages

Viscount Tarnworth
and Miss S. M. Shephards
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Arthington, between Viscount Tarnworth, eldest son of Earl and Countess Ferrers, of Hedenham Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Susan Shephards, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. E. Shephards, of Arthington Hall, Yorkshire.

The Right Rev Ralph Emmerson, Dean of Worcester, officiated, assisted by the Rev Peter Kirby.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white tulle and a veil of white silk tulle held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of white summer flowers.

Mr C. S. R. Glibbey and Miss M. Bennett were bridesmaids.

The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, between Mr Christopher Glibbey, son of the late Mr Arthur Glibbey, of Bournemouth, and Miss Judith Bennett, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Bennett, of Bournemouth.

The Rev Douglas Clarke and Mr Alfred Glibbey took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white tulle and a short veil held in place by a diamond tiara. She carried a bouquet of white summer flowers.

Mr M. A. C. Richardson and Miss J. C. Cronin were bridesmaids.

The marriage took place on June 21 at St John's Church, Bucklebury, between Mr Michael Alexander Calder Richardson and Miss Joanna Cronin.

Time now for the poets to work on Series Three

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

There is contemporary art, and there is contemporary religious art. There is contemporary religious art, but is there contemporary religious language? If there was such a thing, and who better to invent it than the Church of England, most of the future after Series Three would never have risen.

The nub of the complaint against Series Three is that it does not lift the mind and heart as the Book of Common Prayer may do. Incomprehensible though some of the Epistles may be, that complaint, which becomes a truth as soon as it becomes an allegation, was not widely discussed during the long, weary hours that the General Synod spent rewording liturgical texts.

The synodsmen were concerned to see that the new Anglican liturgy accurately reflected the contemporary face of Anglicanism. It is unlikely to do so, and the shadow of banality caught in the mirror

of liturgical revision is present in themselves, a dimmed religious passion that cannot move because it is not moving.

But however much truth there is in that, those who complain against Series Three have no real answers to offer: the Book of Common Prayer is a seventeenth-century, not a twentieth-century, answer.

The Synod's priorities were doctrinal—how to paint an accurate word picture of current Anglican belief. The result has been the brutality of a snapshot photograph. There is little scope in such an exercise for imaginative innuendo or romantic allusion, hints of a sacred reality that is responsible of description or definition.

There is no less mystical body on earth than a Synod, debating liturgical revision in terms of "delete comma, insert semi-colon". Some of the truths of religion can be disclosed only by veiling them, and the logical positivist mind reaches heaven to find it empty.

Series Three is above all a word picture of a professional Christian's view of Christianity. Some of the original Cran-

merian style of language was taken over, but not for its beauty so much as for its short-hand, jargon, usefulness. The rest is efficient, highly serviceable, ubiquitous and commonplace, and a clergyman immersed in it could feel himself to be relevant even on-going.

However the recent Gallup poll is exploded away, it is undeniable that a substantial part of the Anglican worshiping community has been seriously alienated, in the literal sense of having been made a stranger in what once was a homeland.

Whether that fact is dispensed as to its truth or dismissed as to its reasonableness, it can only weaken the loyalty of ordinary Anglicans. They may be acting on false beliefs, or may be unreasonable, but nevertheless that is how they feel.

The service in the local parish church is at the heart of Anglican loyalty, and the language of that service is at the heart of that experience. That dangerous disparity of expectation and experience need not be the final state of the matter. It would not be im-

possible for the Church of England to begin a further stage of revision of Series Three, but this is not concentrating on the literary style.

As musicians are sometimes invited to compose liturgical settings, so could poets, authors and dramatists be invited to compose new literary settings.

A dignified and timeless English style could be sought which would make a worthy contrast for some of the more precious passages of the Book of Common Prayer; or entirely new approaches could be sought from those who are the real professionals at blending words with drama.

Above all, such versions must never be debated line by line by the General Synod; some other means of controlling the literary diversity must be found.

Uniformity of Anglican worship being a thing of the past, there is no essential reason why the church should not go on searching for its liturgical peace of mind. The final error would be to treat the present Series Three as final.

The language of Series Three reflects the "professional" view almost exclusively. It is clear, simple, and unadorned, with almost no dramatic or poetic impact. It is a busy kind of practical Christianity, not the kind that looks to church as a place for strange stirrings of unease and peace, a spiritual aesthetic-emotional catharsis set aside from everyday life.

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For ever, everywhere, but it points to the barrenness of non-traditional alternatives as long as the doctrine is as it is.

There is an incompatibility between this "parish church", centred type of Anglicanism, and the professional type. The latter tends to see liturgy as a brief this-worldly interlude to take on food and fuel, and the language hardly matters as long as the doctrine is as it is.

There is evidence of mutual impatience and contempt between those two parties, an exasperation at the inability of one to see the other's truth.

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OBITUARY

PROF W. A. RUSHTON

Contributions to the physiology of vision

Professor W. A. R. Rushton, FRS, who made important contributions to the physiology of vision, died on June 21 at the age of 78.

He was perhaps the most colourful of those who carried on at Cambridge the tradition of neurophysiological investigation started by Keith Lucas before the First World War. He was born in 1900, at Rye, East Sussex, and was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and University College, London. His academic abilities were recognized early, for before he became a Lecturer he gave a prominent lecture in physiology in 1935 he won the Stokes Studentship at Pembroke College in 1927, a Research Fellowship at the Johnson Foundation, Pennsylvania, in 1929, and a Research Fellowship at Emmanuel in 1931. While doing the research that earned these distinctions he also studied medicine, and the examiners were finally able to award him his medical degree in 1937. The next year he was appointed to a staff Fellowship at Trinity, where he was Director of Medical Studies until 1953.

From 1953 to 1963 he was Professor of Visual Physiology at Cambridge. He was elected FRS in 1948, gave the Ferrier Lecture there in 1962, and received a Royal Medal in 1970. Abroad he gave a prominent lecture in physiology in 1955 he won the Stokes Studentship at Pembroke College in 1927, a Research Fellowship at the Johnson Foundation, Pennsylvania, in 1929, and a Research Fellowship at Emmanuel in 1931. While doing the research that earned these distinctions he also studied medicine, and the examiners were finally able to award him his medical degree in 1937.

His social, enthusiastic, and critical attitude to music was also characteristic of his scientific work. He was always anxious to meet people and discuss their ideas and results. He had a youthful enthusiasm for new ideas, but unlike many enthusiasts, he was not a theorist. He was a practical man, and he was always anxious to meet people and discuss their ideas and results.

His second major contribution was in the study of photoreceptive pigments in the intact, undamaged eye of normal and colourblind human subjects. It has been known for a long time that visual perception is ultimately dependent upon the absorption of light by these pigments, and much had been discovered about them by the use of two techniques: these were the chemical analysis of pigments made from the eyes of animals, and the psychophysical study of human vision. Rushton devised and applied a third technique: in which the pigments were studied in situ in the intact eye.

This was no easy matter technically, for it necessitated accurate measurements of the very small amounts of light that are reflected out of the eye. For this he used a device which he called the "retinometer". It was a simple device, but it was a masterpiece of engineering. It was a simple device, but it was a masterpiece of engineering.

His artistic sense is close to his scientific sense. He was a goldsmith, and he was a goldsmith. He was a goldsmith, and he was a goldsmith. He was a goldsmith, and he was a goldsmith. He was a goldsmith, and he was a goldsmith.

Professor W. D. Robson-Scott, died on June 12 in Florence at the age of 78.

William Robson-Scott was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, where, in 1923, he took a First in English Literature. In 1929, early evidence of the remarkable range of his gifts was apparent when he was appointed assistant lecturer in Dutch at Bedford College, London. In 1932 he took up residence in Berlin, moving to Vienna in 1937, where he took his doctorate in German literature in English and German in 1939.

Few Englishmen can have experienced more closely the dramatic years in German history between the final decline of the Weimar Republic and the outbreak of war. These years, besides providing him with a rich fund of anecdotes about personal encounters with leading figures in German culture, also gave him the profound knowledge and love of German culture in all its forms and of the broad canvas of European history. He was a man of letters, and he was a man of letters. He was a man of letters, and he was a man of letters. He was a man of letters, and he was a man of letters.

On his return to Britain he was appointed lecturer in German at Birkbeck College, University of London, in 1939 and immediately seconded to the War Office. He returned to Birkbeck after the war, being promoted to Reader in 1961 and a daughter.

Lady Bowden writes: The sudden death of Margaret Gwynne Jones at the age of 66 has saddened her many friends and deprived Rothamsted Experimental Station of a dedicated entomologist and Harpenden of a worker for good causes.

Margaret Barnes entered Newham College, Cambridge, as a Major Scholar in 1932 and graduated in Zoology. After teaching biology at Newham College, she returned to Cambridge to the School of Agriculture. She worked as a librarian in the Zoology Department and brought up a daughter and three sons. In the early 1950s her husband was appointed to Rothamsted, the family moved to Harpenden and Margaret returned to teaching. In 1964 she worked at Rothamsted resuming her research on insects of cereals. As the years passed she became a Ph.D. student at Cambridge. Her husband was a poet, and she worked as a poet. She worked as a poet, and she worked as a poet. She worked as a poet, and she worked as a poet.

Margaret also served as president of the Harpenden branch of the National Council for Women and chairman of the national committee on scientific development. She worked for the United Nations Association, the local Liberal Association, the Harpenden Society, the local History Society, and the Family Planning Clinic.

She will be greatly missed by her many friends and associates for her consideration of people and kindness to them, and admired for her ability to combine successfully domestic and academic life.

She will be greatly missed by her many friends and associates for her consideration of people and kindness to them, and admired for her ability to combine successfully domestic and academic life.



Sir Peter Pears on his seventieth birthday yesterday, standing in front of a Barbara Hepworth sculpture at Aldeburgh.

Louvre acquires painting that made a scandal

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The National Museums of France (acquired in a Paris auction on Friday) to buy a painting that had caused a political scandal in 1885 by its scathing attack on the Paris Commune of 1871.

"The Triumph of the Republic", or the "Apocalypse of the Commune", depicts a drunken tribune crowded and carried shoulder high by drunken crowd. The artist was Maurice Biais, de Monvel. The painting was submitted for exhibition at the Salon des Artistes Français in 1885 but withdrawn on the day before the opening. It was subsequently exhibited in a newspaper office, causing an uproar.

Political sensibilities appear to have softened since then. After the hammer had fallen in a Delaport auction at 15,000 francs (estimated 12,000, £1,500), the painting was purchased by the Louvre. A thirteen-century-old Limoges plaque depicting Christ in glory surrounded by angels, estimated at 300,000 to 320,000 francs, or £32,124, an enamel casket of similar date, estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 francs, or £1,500, and a small rectangular mosaic plaque of the twelfth century depicting a saint made 230,000 francs (estimated 100,000, £12,500).

The previous week in Paris had seen a second round of bidding, complete set of Galle's engravings, printed after his death in 1881, a fine round edition of the "L'Esprit de la France", a first edition of La Fontaine's fables of 1762, and a first edition of the "L'Esprit de la France", a first edition of La Fontaine's fables of 1762, and a first edition of the "L'Esprit de la France", a first edition of La Fontaine's fables of 1762.

The Louvre's acquisition of the painting is a significant event in the history of the museum. It is a significant event in the history of the museum. It is a significant event in the history of the museum. It is a significant event in the history of the museum. It is a significant event in the history of the museum.

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Concern for sugarbeet is reflected in low rating

Many English growers of sugarbeet are worried about the effect on the crop of the drought. Most of the growers who contribute to the Crop Survey published by The Times report that growth has been slow and erratic, especially on heavy land.

Their concern is reflected in the low average rating of 78 which they give to the crop, compared with 90 to 91 which they recorded at this time in 1977 and 1978. A poor beet crop would be particularly embarrassing this year, when the European Commission and some British unions have been pressing for an effort to reduce the British EEC beet quota.

They include in the case for such action the claim that yields in Britain are poor because the soil and climate are unsuitable. It is therefore not surprising to quote a Shropshire contributor, that "the sugarbeet crop provides the main topic of conversation among farmers in the market place".

He continues: "Many farmers in this area are very keen to get their beet sown during the drought, something that they had never done before. A grower near Worcester writes that beet 'has not germinated sufficiently to give an estimate of condition'. The message is repeated by a grower from all parts of the country area, which stretches from North to Lancashire. A grower in North Yorkshire writes that beet 'is suffering from poor germination, and there has been some re-planting'.

Most beet crops are patchy, backward and very small. A Nottingham farmer writes, in south Shropshire: "there is no

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

but none is up to average".

Damages to the crop of beet from dry weather is reported from as far apart as the Sussex coast and central Scotland. In the north, a Northamptonshire farmer writes, while the beet is in the ground, it has been improving every day since we had rain.

A Warwickshire contributor says that "the contrast of weather so far in 1980 has gone against crop and grass growth. Silage yields are very low and growing are all declined. Crop yields can only be low as a result of the prolonged dry weather".

A farmer near Bristol feels that "this spring has been a disaster for spring barley on heavy land". He considers it "part of a recent weather pattern of making spring barley much less attractive".

Many growers of potatoes are happy that the contrast of weather has helped in a small way to help prices falling behind. A Dorset grower writes that "the weather has been very good for potatoes, but the drought has been very bad for the crop".

The best summary of reports from contributors this year has been provided by a Dorset grower who writes that "certainly the weather has helped in a small way to help prices falling behind. A Dorset grower writes that "the weather has been very good for potatoes, but the drought has been very bad for the crop".

A range of 100 in the table indicates healthy condition, growth and freedom from injury. W is wheat, B barley, O oats, P potatoes, S sugarbeet and C grass.

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Division	W	B	O	P	S	C
Bedfordshire	87	82	85	80	84	78
Berkshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
Buckinghamshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
Cambridgeshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
Cheshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
Cornwall	82	80	85	80	84	78
Cumbria	82	80	85	80	84	78
Derbyshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
Devon	82	80	85	80	84	78
Devonshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
Dorset	82	80	85	80	84	78
East Angles	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of England	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of Scotland	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of Wales	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of Yorkshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of Ireland	82	80	85	80	84	78
Averages	82	80	85	80	84	78

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Cumbria	82	80	85	80	84	78
Derbyshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
Devon	82	80	85	80	84	78
Doncaster	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of England	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of Scotland	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of Wales	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of Yorkshire	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of London	82	80	85	80	84	78
East of North	82	80	85	80	84	78
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DEFENCE

Morale unaffected by Ulster

ar 1980 has been commonly regarded as the year when British defence, marked by the first White Paper of a government dedicated in principle to raising the order of national priorities, would posterity will view it as such is partly upon a number of decisions be announced and upon the ability of Government during the next few years to put its principles into practice.

budget allocation for 1980-81 occupies a place in the league of spending, behind security, education, health and social services. In three years, according to current projections, defence will have increased into third place, with an annual 3 per cent commitment.

if this will happen, significant it will be, is open to controversy. The Conservative Government were moderated accession to power, and they have spent more than their Labour predecessors had planned to.

at the Government's decision to continue to spend 3 per cent more in the next three years, the Defence in the White Paper is a carefully drafted document, which shall not feel obliged to follow slavishly to the growth path, we consider it a policy if we modify plans in year to year information be available, it said in display of pragmatism.

ministers whose budgets are already cut are already cut, Secretary of Defence.

other hand, it is to understand Government can defence commit-

them already. Present Ministry of Defence studies are exploratory only.

Further studies are under way to explore Britain's own capability for intervention overseas—that is, outside the NATO sphere of influence. Again they are tentative. The avowed objective of ensuring that Britain has enough trained men and the right equipment to enable such intervention—probably in support of the Americans—There is no plan to establish a separate force or a new clutch of bases east of Suez. It remains however, an interest which, if developed, could cause a further reallocation of priorities.

So far Britain's forces have remained admirably balanced—and so has its contribution to NATO. The Royal Navy provides the bulk of allied defences in the eastern Atlantic and the Channel; the Army contributes a corps with four small armoured divisions to NATO's Northern Army Group on the Continent; the RAF, apart from the squadrons in West Germany, has to protect NATO air space around the United Kingdom, which is the largest national air defence region in NATO Europe; and of course there is the strategic deterrent which is committed to NATO, although Britain's Prime Minister has her finger on the trigger.

Can Britain continue to provide all this—and take on other defence tasks as well? Professor David Greenwood, the defence economist at Aberdeen University, in a recent paper thought that the cost of Trident-I or any comparable successor to Polaris would make it impossible unless the Government carried out yet another "cheeseparing" exercise to the detriment of the Armed Forces as a whole. Mr Pym has so far indicated that he thinks Britain can absorb the cost, but has not so far said how.

Meanwhile the Armed Forces await other important decisions on equipment, including the choice of a successor to the Jaguar aircraft, preferably one which can be developed in collaboration with the French and West Germans; an improved Harrier which would provide the RAF with more flexibility in range and payload in its front line; and a successor to the Army's Chieftain tank. The location of 160 American cruise missiles in Britain at RAF Greenham Common, Berkshire, and the disused RAF station at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, by the end of 1983 was announced last week.

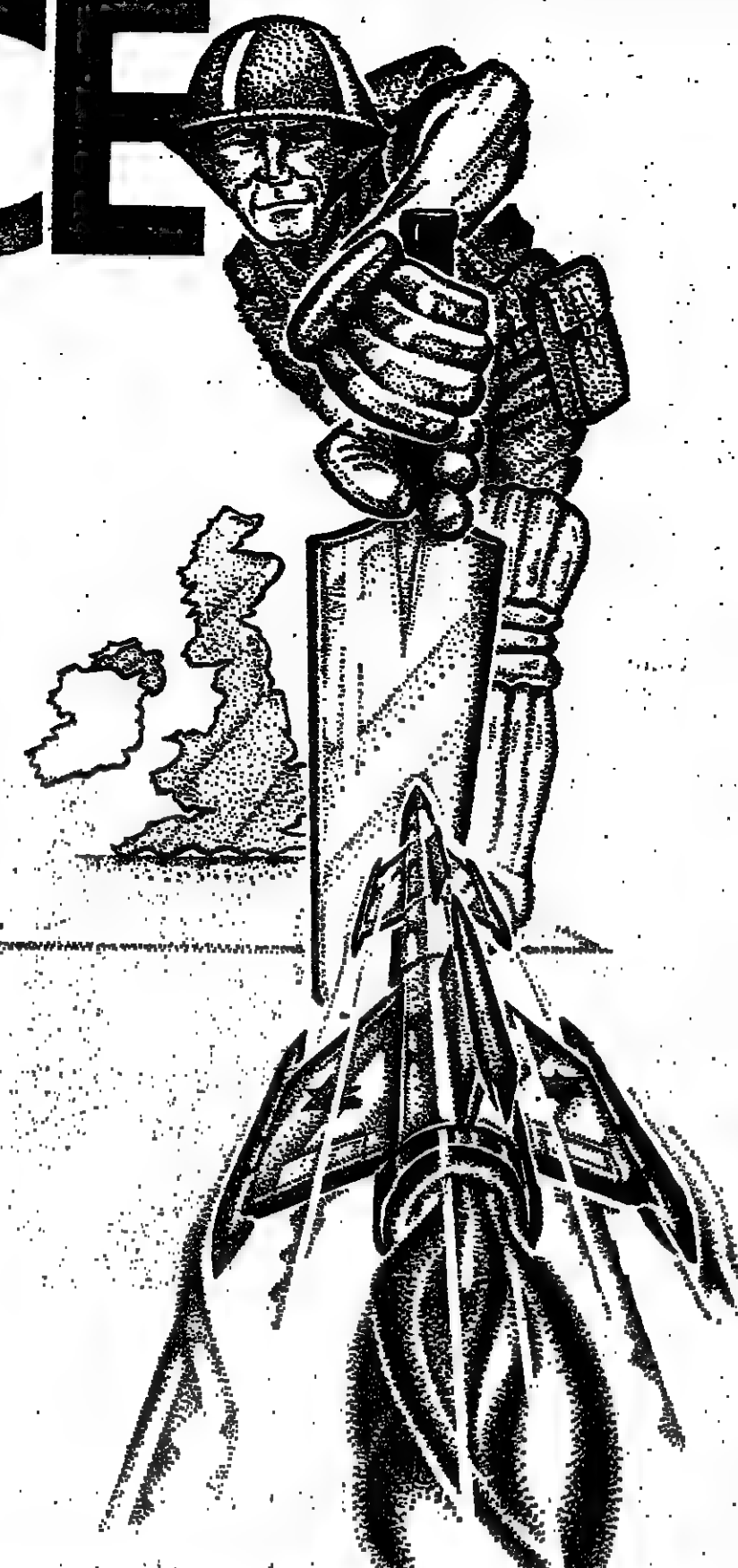
These decisions have implications for British industry. The tank decision is likely to be influenced partly by the need to keep the Royal Ordnance Factories production lines open after the collapse of tank orders from Iran; British Aerospace has an interest in the aircraft decisions. And the possible need for four or five new nuclear-powered submarines to carry a Polaris replacement will cause problems for British Shipbuilders, which now has only one yard, Vickers at Barrow, capable of building them.

Manpower problems have eased, mainly as a result of three generous pay rises for the Armed Forces in 12 months—and partly, no doubt, because of unemployment and general economic uncertainty in civil industry. The foreign exchange costs of keeping troops in West Germany looms large. The Government has offered since the end of March, Northern Ireland continues to foster, although less painfully than a few years ago. Slowly, the Army is managing to lighten its own burden by the judicious thinning down of troops on the streets—except in those areas where the police still cannot effectively operate.

So there are many problems and, so far, few solutions. Even then the solutions may create problems of their own, by throwing an extra financial burden on an Exchequer which can hardly support it.

Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent



Gerry Greaves

From the soldiering point of view, Northern Ireland has distinct advantages and disadvantages. The troops get experience in an operational setting that would be impossible to get on exercises, but the Army's primary role, its commitment to NATO, is affected.

NATO is kept fully informed of unit movements and there are detailed contingency plans for the return of units in a crisis to Germany that are accepted by NATO as workable and effective.

The Army's force level in Ulster is under constant review, and the number of troops in the province has been steadily declining. To minimize the disruptive effects of frequent and brief visits to Northern Ireland, the Army is placing greater emphasis on longer-term tours to reduce the number of short ones.

The short visits were for four months, but that has been extended by a fortnight, which will have a significant effect on the length of time between each visit. A delicate balance has to be struck, because if the short tours are extended too much the periods of absence will become inordinately long, and the number of soldiers with experience of Ulster would fall uncomfortably.

However, the increasing emphasis on resident battalions will minimize the disruption to training and for the units to work together. It is caused by the short rotation visits. Despite Northern Ireland, the armed forces by many soldiers in their makeshift short-term accommodation, there is no evident effect on morale.

The prospect of going to Northern Ireland also does not seem to affect recruitment; indeed in the last quarter of last year a sizeable increase in recruitment was indicated.

Nevertheless, the prospect of being involved in the vicious little war in Ulster, in which the soldier does not have the incentive, does deter a few. The evidence suggests that family pressures are instrumental in putting some people off, rather than any personal disquiet.

The Army says that not only is recruitment showing an encouraging trend; the number of soldiers buying themselves out has diminished significantly.

Soldiering in Northern Ireland can be deeply frustrating. It is possible to see a known killer walking the streets of Belfast, but it takes hard evidence to get a prosecution. And a soldier on rotation might find himself on duty for 100 hours a week, often in appalling conditions.

In the border areas, the fear of a landmine attack haunts every soldier going on patrol. Road vehicles seldom go close to the border to ensure that the terrorists cannot trigger a mine from reasonable safety across the border; but the threat of death from an unseen assailant is ever present.

There is no doubt that Army tours in Ulster affect training, but there are pros and cons. There are benefits, for example, in terms of gaining skills, in weapon handling and, most important, in giving junior non-commissioned officers and junior officers the opportunity to practise leadership and command.

On the minus side, the four and a half months' tour to Northern Ireland interrupts the training cycle by about seven and a half months because of preliminary specialized training, and leave after the tour. Not only is the soldier being removed from the NATO commitment, but the opportunity for the units to work together is interrupted; if the infantry component is in the gruelling conditions endured by many soldiers in their makeshift short-term accommodation, there is no evident effect on morale.

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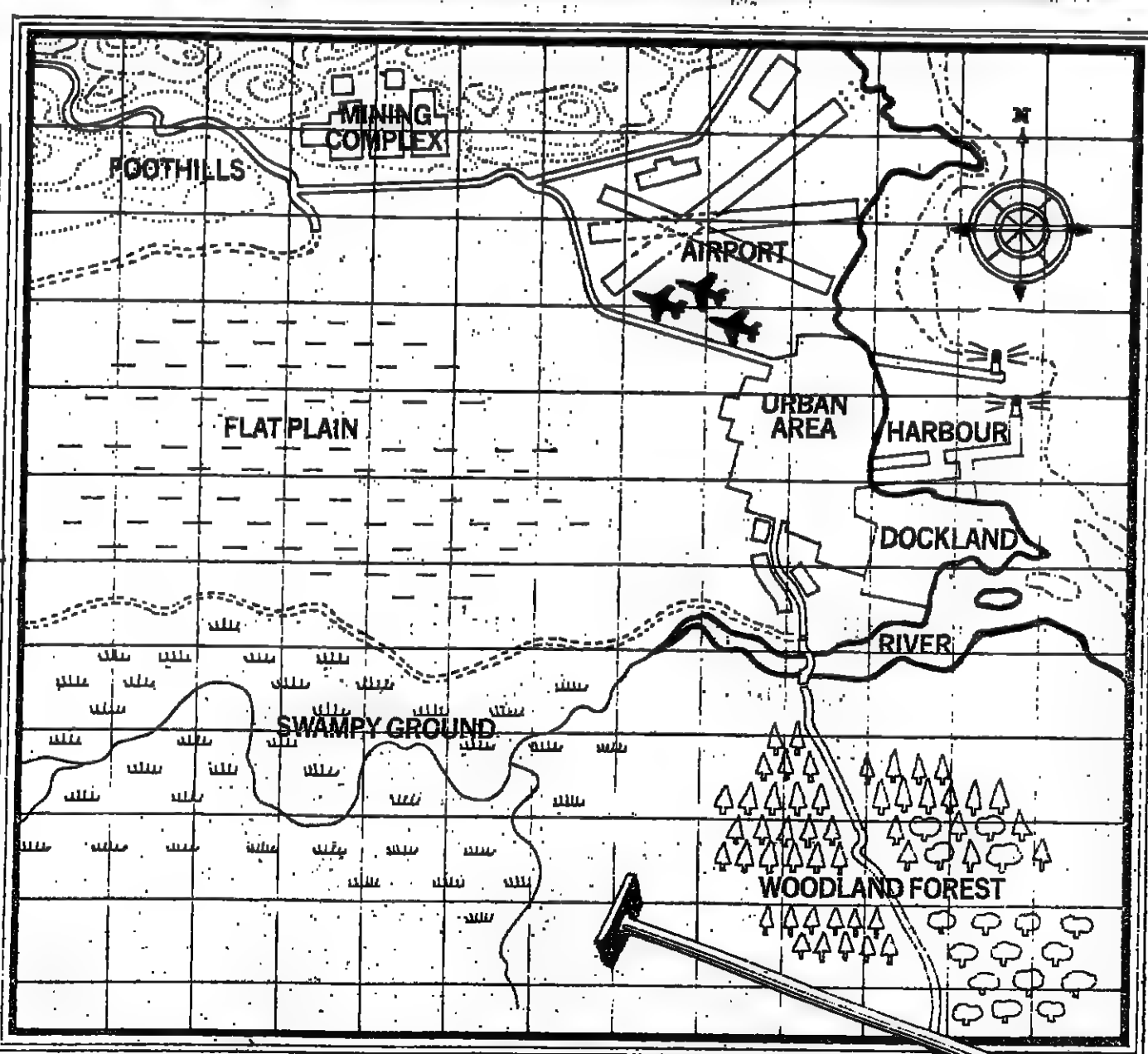
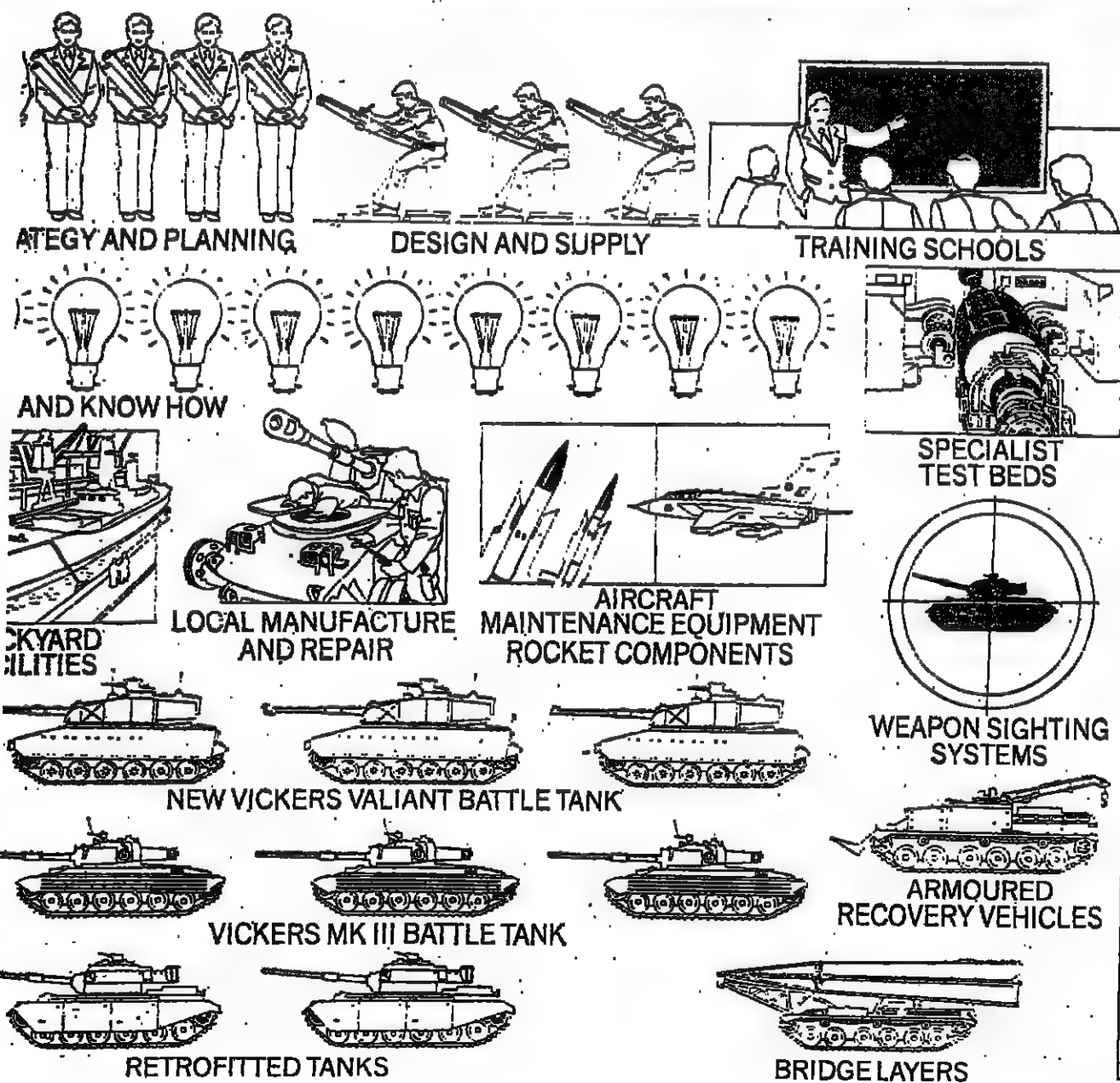
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Before we talk about the pieces, we talk about the board.

At the same time as our designers look at ideas on paper, they look at how they'll work on the ground. Not all terrains, for example, are suitable for the 70 ton class tank (and we ought to know, we manufactured the Centurion and the Chieftain). Which explains why this month we're launching a tank called Vickers Valiant: a tank carrying 100 tonnes of armour which can operate in terrain where seventy tonners cannot. However, we're not just talking about a new tank. We know that some countries will want to set up their own military workshops, factories or training

schools, we can also help. (Whether we're talking about tanks or any other project).

In fact, whether we're developing and building tanks, test systems for aerospace, or laser gun sights, we observe one rule.

It's not enough that an idea works on paper, it's also got to work on the ground.

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DEFENCE



Men of the SAS in training on the Brecons.

Arms salesmen thrive in high-risk business



As long as the world's political turbulence shows no sign of declining, Britain's defence manufacturers can shrug off the recession problems afflicting most of the industrial sector. The defence business, probably worth at least £5,000m a year to British manufacturers and sustaining possibly about 500,000 jobs, shows every sign of continuing to grow.

The bright profits are usually in exports, according to a recent survey* of the leading 60 defence manufacturers by Inter Company Comparisons (ICC) whose analysis showed that on average 38 per cent of these companies' sales were abroad. But that is also where the high risks are, as Iran's defence cutbacks, that cost Britain £1,500m in lost contracts, emphasizes.

Among the arms contracts cancelled by Iran was a £1,000m order for 1,200 Chieftain tanks, a £1,500m order for the British Aerospace Rapier anti-aircraft missile, a £70m tank workshop and a £50m military complex. Wrangles about compensation have been going on and some hardware is being channelled elsewhere, but the blow has been a serious one for government-owned industries and private sector companies involved.

There are obvious risks in supplying countries whose political systems are un-

stable, but regimes under pressure can also be ready customers for defence goods. The honeytrap for the arms salesman is undoubtedly those areas of the world under threat from big power policies but where the national purse can stretch to the most up-to-date defence systems—the oil-rich countries of the Middle East being the most obvious example.

The latest Defence White Paper, on the 1980-81 defence budget, shows how much British spending alone supports the British defence manufacturers in both public and private sectors. Just over 40 per cent of the defence budget goes on equipment procurement, which amounts to £4,750m this year.

A detailed breakdown of defence spending shows that in 1978-79 spending was £1,750m, amounting to £1,300m on items as varied as food, fuel, electronics and aerospace. The heaviest spending is in high technology, with 20 per cent of all output on electronics going to defence work and more than 60 per cent to aerospace production.

Sales of defence equipment abroad was put at about £1,200m this year, which will directly sustain at least 75,000 jobs. Britain's over defence needs will support at least another 200,000 jobs, directly and probably many again indirectly.

The White Paper shows what high costs can be involved in producing the latest defence hardware. The Sting Ray anti-sub-

marine torpedo, being developed by Marconi Space and Defence Systems (MSDS) as a "smart" missile capable of hunting its prey, is costing about £920m as an overall programme. A seabed operations vessel (SOV) being built by Scotts of Greenock, is costing about £80m.

Because of the secrecy that necessarily surrounds much defence work it is not easy to pinpoint quite how many private sector companies are involved in the defence business to greater or lesser degree. The Ministry of Defence claims that all the main industrial sectors feel the benefit of defence spending.

ICC, in a separate financial survey** of defence manufacturers, this year identified 112 companies that are substantially involved in defence manufacturing. Its other survey implies sales in the private sector are running at about £2,700m a year.

What is clear is that defence spending can, because of the advanced research and development needed, make available to companies new skills which can be channelled later into civil development. The Electronic Engineering Association in its annual report for 1979 confirmed that this is particularly true of the electronics sector.

The Sting Ray project, for instance, has thrown up likely benefits for a number of companies. MSDS's contract for final development and initial production is worth £200m, but the re-

Soldiers of the UAE in a British Scorpion light tank which mounts a 76mm gun.

search benefit extended to a number of companies. MSDS was involved in the guidance computer, Marconi Avionics in other parts of the guidance system, Sperry Gyroscope in the steering system, Chloride in battery development, Lucas Aerospace in propulsion motors and Plessey in computer memories.

Marconi's parent company, General Electric Company, is expected to gain in applying computerized control to industrial processes, while Plessey sees commercial possibilities in memory microcircuits with low power consumption.

The ICC surveys demonstrate the profitability of the defence business, although companies that rely mainly on Ministry of Defence commitments appear to have lower profits than those involved in exporting defence goods.

In the survey of the 60 leading defence manufacturers, ICC found that in the three years which ended in April 1979 greater awareness among many nations of the importance of military equipment had been good news commercially for defence manufacturers. Average profit margins improved from 8.9 per cent in 1977 to 10.2 per cent in 1979. Sales growth in the first half of the three-year period was 20 per cent, and 23 per cent in the second half. Fourteen companies showed sales growths of more than 25 per cent.

The top 10 companies in the sector were Marconi, Racal Electronics, Ferranti, Westland Aircraft, Lucas Aerospace, Marshall of Cambridge (Engineering), International Aeradio, EMI Electronics, Short Brothers and Hunting Engineering, Westland and Shrew were makers but Marconi and Racal, both involved in electronics, accounted for 37 per cent of total private sector sales and 69 per cent of total pre-tax profits.

*Defence Equipment Manufacturers: business ratio report by Inter Company Comparisons, 81 City Road, London EC1Y 1BD.

**Defence Equipment Manufacturers and Distributors: financial survey by Inter Company Comparisons.

Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Manoeuvres in civvy street —conducted with care

One of the more surprising facts of the past 13 months of Tory rule is that on no occasion have troops been called on to maintain essential services during an industrial dispute. But this reflects not so much any Government reluctance to use them as the determination of Whitehall and the Armed Forces not to become involved in public duties which they cannot properly perform.

There are three areas in which the services are called on to help the authorities, national and local, in peace-time. One is called Military Aid to the Civil Power (MACP), which includes support for the police in Northern Ireland, and anti-terrorist operations like the recent Special Air Service raid on the Iranian Embassy in London.

The use of troops to perform essential services during strikes is called Military Aid to the Civil Community (MACM) and the third Military Aid to the Civil Community (MACC), includes anything from rescuing stranded householders during floods to building a playground for handicapped children.

All come under the blanket heading of Military Aid to the Civil Authority (MACA) and are controlled by a department at the Ministry of Defence called Defence Secretariat No. 6 (DS6).

MACP was separately controlled by another department called DS10 until quite recently when this was scrapped as part of the ministry's contribution to Whitehall economies.

MACP remains the most sensitive area, awakening as it does left-wing fears of armed intervention in politics. Such fears have had little foundation, in modern times anyway, and curiously there is no special legislation under which the forces carry out such duties. The SAS men who raided the embassy were technically exercising no more than the common law right of every citizen to go to the help of the police.

MACM, however, is only marginally less controversial, for equally obvious reasons. Its legal foundation is partly the Emergency Powers Act

of 1930, which is a wide-ranging Act allowing even the requisitioning of vehicles to keep the country's wheels turning. But a lesser Act of 1964 endows the forces with as much legal power as they normally need.

The use of troops in industrial disputes is planned and controlled by the Civil Contingencies Unit of the Cabinet Office. It was recently reported that there have been 23 instances of their involvement since 1945, seven of these since 1970, excluding Northern Ireland—where they were called out in help during the Ulster Unionist's strike against the principle of political power-sharing in 1974.

They have helped out, since the Second World War, as dockers, meat-handlers, seamen, dustmen, electrical workers, gas workers, petrol tanker drivers, ambulance drivers, air traffic controllers, railwaymen—and, perhaps most notably, as firemen, when more than 20,000 were used at any one time during the nine-week firemen's strike in 1977-78.

The range of jobs they can perform remains limited, however. There are some skills which the services have

themselves for obvious reasons. They need to have some training on how to fight fires and how to evacuate the wounded and the sick. They have air traffic controllers in the RAF, and they have plenty of drivers who can handle heavy trucks.

But they cannot run a coal mine, or a power plant or a steel mill. Moreover, with a total manpower of only 320,000—and abundant military commitments—their numbers are a constraint.

There was a plan to use troops last January when the country was threatened by a water strike—later averted. There was also a suggestion that they might become involved in the dispute with hospital workers—but this was rejected on the ground that the services could not possibly cope on a national scale. So their lack of involvement during a so-called winter of discontent reflected most clearly the nature of the disputes which took place.

The Ministry of Defence generally acts as a restraining influence on governments which sometimes view the Armed Forces as a solution to some pressing industrial problem—or if not a solution, then at least a kind of

holding response. The ministry, like the services themselves, is wary not only of over-commitment but also of the political implications.

MACP can be a good means of improving civil-military relations. A household who is saved from a blazing house is likely to feel some gratitude and admiration for the soldiers who have saved him. But to antagonize trade unions in a general sense would be counter-productive.

Moreover, the services, even if they have enough of the right skills, are reluctant to neglect their military training—which could be one result of a prolonged dispute. Soldiers might join the army to see the world but not to work as justmen or dockers.

Even when performing MACC the forces prefer to consult trade unions first. To help to build a children's playground or clear nature trails in a national park might sound innocuous enough and calculated only to please. But if this jeopardized the jobs of civilian workers, the result again could be unhelpful to everyone.

Henry Stanhope

Countering a crisis in call to colours

Among the rather strange statistics in this year's Statement on the Defence Estimates is the forecast that, while at present one in 12 boys leaving school enters the services, by the end of the decade more than one in nine will be needed. Yet this represents only a modest planned increase in manpower, since the higher ratio is more a reflection of other statistics than a subtle ploy to reduce unemployment.

As the statement says: "From 1980 onwards there will be a declining number of young men entering the 16-19 age range from which the services normally recruit". Moreover, recruitment proceeds at what, in civilian life, would be regarded as an unusual rate. Twenty-two years is generally a lifetime for a serviceman, although officers may stay longer. In the last nine months of 1979 nearly 6,000 men left before completing six months, about one quarter of them being described as unsatisfactory, for disciplinary or other reasons.

Apart from the drain in actual numbers, early release puts pressure on training resources, particularly as skilled tradesmen and senior non-coms tend to leave early. Even if the target of 323,300 persons set for this year is reached, only 287,500 will be trained men and women. However, the Ministry of Defence hopes the recent changes in pay structure will encourage recruiting and discourage premature retirement. The aim is to raise trained personnel by 6,000 over the next few years.

Current figures include 12,700 women. All three services are deploying more women on non-combatant duties formerly carried out by men. This figure does not cover nurses who staff military hospitals. These nurses, sometimes great National Health Service patients as well as the families of soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Ministry officials hope a national advertising campaign will produce 42,000 enlistments for all services this year. Present standards and age limits are being re-examined, and training courses expanded, to bring in as many promising recruits as possible. Backing up the professional servicemen and women are reserve and auxiliary forces more than 186,000-strong, with a further 137,500 in cadet forces.

Behind every trained soldier, more or less, stands a civilian. The defence statement says: "A total of 277,000 civilians are employed at present. Of these 37,000 are locally engaged overseas. The remainder—the 240,000 UK-based staff—represent about one third of the Civil Service".

The temptation to whistle at such a statement is tempered by the knowledge that since 1964, when the unified Ministry of Defence was formed, it has shed some 150,000 staff. Establishments are still declining, in contrast to the planned rise in services manpower.

Civilians do a multitude of jobs, many being interchangeable with their opposite numbers in the forces. They may be craftsmen in the Royal Ordnance Factories, and various bases. Others run schools, carry out research and work as mess servants, or as policemen guarding installations.

Surprisingly, the Meteorological Office forms part of the Air Force Department of the Ministry of Defence. Staff smile rather freely if you say you always knew tomorrow's weather was a state secret.

Proudly, the defence statement declares: "No more than 4 per cent of Ministry civilians are employed in the

administrative and executive grades." Less emphasis is placed on the further 13 per cent who are secretaries, typists and clerks.

As with the services themselves, skilled men and women are hard to find, and even harder to retain. There are shortages of experienced computer programmers and systems analysts, and also of qualified accountants.

Many craftsmen in the Royal Ordnance Factories and the Royal Shipyards will be retiring soon, with too few apprentices coming forward to replace them. About 50,000 people are employed in these two branches of the defence industry.

Ordnance is concerned principally with providing ammunition, armoured vehicles, guns, small arms and engineering equipment. Two factories produce explosives, two others concentrate on ammunition filling.

As well as serving British units, they undertake approved work for Commonwealth and other friendly governments, and sometimes accept civilian orders to fill production gaps.

For six years these factories have been funded on a commercial basis, with the Defence Secretary declaring an annual dividend credited to the Consolidated Fund.

The financial targets have been met so far, with a margin to spare. Sales for the year ended March 1979 totalled about £284m, more than half the orders going overseas. Despite losing Iranian contracts, which led to redundancies, the organization hopes at least to maintain sales.

The situation is not promising in the Royal Dockyards—Devonport, Portsmouth, Chatham, Rosyth, and Gibraltar—which are described

in the defence statement as the largest industrial enterprise within central government. Their principal role is repairing and refitting warships, but lack of suitable staff, and industrial disputes, principally over pay, have led to much work being transferred to commercial yards. However, in the year ended March 1979 the dockyards carried out work costing £391m.

Looking at the effect of its activities on non-state employment, the Ministry of Defence says: "The equipment programme sustains about 200,000 job opportunities within the major defence industries, and about the same number again are sustained indirectly elsewhere in industry."

So adding service strengths in civilians on and off the government payroll, defence

would seem to provide one million jobs. A suspicious round figure. Of projected expenditure this year of £10,785m at today's prices, 28 per cent will go on pay and pensions for the Armed Forces, and half that figure on civil servants' salaries. These sums will be roughly matched by the £4,336m spent on equipment.

Several British companies have contracts for more than £100m a year, and between 30 and 40 others earn more than £5m annually from government defence spending. They tend to be firms in high technology. "Over 20 per cent of the output of the electronics industry in 1978-79 was taken by the Ministry of Defence, and over 60 per cent of work in the aerospace industry is for defence purposes," the statement says.

Patrick O'Leary

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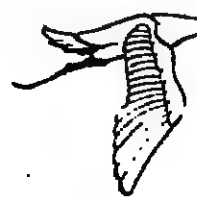
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The missile that 'smells' its way like an air torpedo

The cruise missile is a product of the most complex electronic technology. It is a weapon with a nuclear warhead, which may be launched from the air, from submarines or from the ground. Programmed according to an electronic map of European terrain, it carries on-board terrain recognition: it "smells" its way, like an air torpedo (only 20ft 9in long), at some 300 mph, and at any time from 50ft to 500ft above ground level, beneath radar defences.

Extreme accuracy is claimed for the missile—better than 30 metres. Old warriors have been told in boast that "we would put one through Mr. Churchill's bedroom window". Whether this accuracy can be sustained in action is a matter of dispute. According to *Time* (April 7), Boeing and General Dynamics each made 10 flights of prototypes in July, when competing in the United States Air Force tender, and they scored four crashes each, losing the \$4,000,000 contract for 3,418 air-launched missiles to be delivered between September 1981 and 1985.

Another matter of dispute is whether electronic counter-measures, counter-counter-measures and counter-counter-counter-measures in plain English, jamming the missile's sensitive nose will be effective. It may be supposed that thousands of skilled technicians are sorting out difficulties and that many thousands on the other side, working out counter-measures, as well as using their own cruise missiles were devoted, not in response to heavier missile and air-launched Soviet SS-20, according to the self-stating thrust of weapons research and development (R&D) and to meet strategy of theatre nuclear war, or limited and stable warfare, planning for "warfare" in the 1990s: by 1972 it was advancing and what was then thought of as a new generation of critical weapons or initiatives. The notion the strategists was that nuclear warfare might be "ad. within a theatre" as East and West

Europe), to an intermediate level, stopping short of outright exchange of strategic ICBMs between the super-powers.

This strategy was favoured in the United States since it offered recourse to nuclear weapons without putting American cities at risk. Even at the cost of the small loss of the West (for the United States) might then be seen to win the war. In Western Europe the policy was advocated on different grounds. It was argued that Soviet superiority in tanks and conventional forces would be met by the threat (with NATO reserving the option of first nuclear strike) of "selective, discrete strikes" at military targets by these highly accurate weapons. What then might ensue is stated as a good deal less clearly.

This is, of course, a highly dangerous strategy, which is more convincing in a war-games simulation room than in any real political world. The strategists move little markers on the map, and take out selected targets—airfields, installations, Prague, Kiev, Oxford or Bonn. Eminent and experienced authorities—Lord Louis Mountbatten in his speech at Strasbourg in May 1979, Lord Zuckerman in the House of Commons in January 1980, and the President of the Security Council, Mr. Pym, in the New York Sunday Times (March 30, 1980): the President, he said, must have other options than engaging in a sporadic and apocalyptic nuclear exchange.

The theatre or limited nuclear war is such an intermediate notion, and the cruise missile is the hardware designed for this.

Cruise missiles will be "owned and operated" by United States personnel (Mr Pym's words in the Commons, January 24) on United States Air Force bases. Mr Pym's announcement last week of the choice of Molesey, near Hampton, and Greenham Common, near Newbury, provoked general surprise.

From these bases the missiles will then be moved

out in time of "emergency" and be scattered widely over the country at prepared sites, moving in batches of four on launcher-carriers.

Authority for launching nuclear weapons lies with the Supreme Allied Commander. NATO (who is always an American), after consultation with the President, with the British Government is also promised, although when questioned in the Commons as to the actual form of this Mr Pym has been evasive.

If we are to judge from the Iranian helicopter affair (in which United States F-111s at Lakenheath were placed on alert) we may assume that consultation in emergency will be perfunctory or non-existent.

There is also some doubt about the implications of the strategic implications. Mr Pym told the British people, on BBC television, on Tuesday that these weapons are only to defend our peace and our liberty (Mr Ustinov of course, tells the Soviet people just the same about the SS-20). But if we are really to suppose an enemy capable of a sudden first nuclear strike, then cruise missiles hunched at Molesey and Greenham Common will be perfect targets for two, ghastly "Pearl Harbours".

Britain has been the most eager of all West European nations to take cruise missiles on board. In view of the patriotic sentiments expressed in the debate on our independent deterrent, this is very odd. For these missiles commit Britain without recall to the game-plans of the Pentagon. They are a visible symbol of submission, and in each and every crisis (whether it concerns British interests or not) someone else's finger will be on our trigger.

Not all our allies have been as enthusiastic. Norway and Denmark refused even to consider them. The present allocation is 96 to West Germany (plus 108 Pershing IIs), 160 to Britain, 112 to Italy, and 48 each to Holland and Belgium. On the eve of the Brussels decision last December, the Dutch Government was defeated by a united campaign of Dutch churches, Radicals, Labour and the left and it has postponed acceptance.

Now the Belgium Government also has run into "un-anticipated problems" (The

Times, June 4), and is drawing back. Britain and Italy have been selected by NATO as the first sites with the missiles arriving in 1983. In due course we can expect the 100 Dutch and Belgian missiles to be sent to us also.

I consider these weapons to be menacing to our civilization: to make of our country a prime target, and also (which is, morally, worse) a potential aggressor by proxy. I consider also that the idea that there can be an objective, neutral, "consensual", technological view of such matters is the pretence under which defence experts, television commentators and senior civil servants have imposed a monstrous and dangerous political decision upon us.

To be sure, the SS-20 is equally menacing. What is required is a new approach

E. P. Thompson

The author is an historian and political writer and is one of the initiators of the Campaign for European Nuclear Disarmament.

Despite doubts Britain will probably buy the Trident-1

The Government is expected to announce soon a decision to buy the Trident-1 missile system from the United States, to replace Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent in the 1990s. An announcement has been expected since late 1979, when it became clear that the Ministry of Defence officially favoured the Trident and that the Americans were willing to sell.

There are lobbyists supporting other options, including a cruise missile (air-launched, ground-launched, or submarine-launched); a prolongation of Polaris, with new submarines to carry it; and the abandonment of a strategic deterrent of any kind. Doubts about the wisdom of buying Trident have, if anything, increased in recent months and in some instances have been expressed by strategic thinkers of some eminence. But the view of the Ministry of Defence, supported by information to which nobody else has access, remains unshaken; and so, as far as one can tell, does that of Mrs Thatcher's Government.

The timing of the announcement with American considerations chiefly in mind, is authoritatively said to be, at this late stage, the main cause of the apparent delay. Under a Trident programme Britain would ideally build five submarines, each carrying up to 16 of the American missiles with British warheads. There has been some speculation that Britain might adapt the improved Polaris warhead—product of the £1,000 Chevaline programme which is nearing completion.

There are moral objections to the continuation of a British deterrent in any shape. But these have been expressed over the past three decades and are unlikely to sway the decision by a British government, whatever its political complexion and however unenthusiastic its ministers might be. These arguments would become more persuasive if it became apparent that the British deterrent was seriously obstructing progress in arms control. As things stand, however, a decision by Britain to disarm unilaterally would have only token value internationally.

The objections most likely to influence a future government (assuming that the present one has made up its mind) are financial. The United States sold Polaris to Britain at a cut price because President Kennedy was embarrassed by the American withdrawal from the Skybolt programme in which Britain was involved. The maintenance of the four-boat force is now costing only 1.5 per cent of the defence budget, though this proportion will rise during the next decade—and less than 1 per cent of naval manpower.

The total cost of a decision in favour of Trident-1 is usually given as £5,000m. But this is probably a conservative estimate and it could be as high as £6,500m. Professor David Greenwood of Aberdeen University, who is probably Britain's leading defence economist outside Whitehall, recently calculated that in the late 1980s the annual cost of procuring the Trident package and of maintaining the Polaris force at the same

time could be as high as £325m. This would be more than 6 per cent of the defence budget and about 12 per cent of the funds devoted to front-line equipment programmes.

Can the country afford this? The Ministry of Defence thinks that it can, presumably by making adjustments elsewhere. Professor Greenwood thinks that it cannot without reducing significantly the national contribution to NATO, in areas such as the British Army of the Rhine and RAF Germany, or perhaps the Eastern Atlantic and the Channel.

The Trident missile, which has a range of 4,000 miles, can carry multiple independent warheads and has much greater accuracy than Polaris, whose range is 2,800 miles, and it should significantly improve the effectiveness of the British deterrent. It should enable the submarines to hide in a wider area of the ocean, and should help to ensure that at least some of the missiles would penetrate the anti-ballistic missile system—ringing Moscow.

Colonel Jonathan Alford of the International Institute for Strategic Studies and Professor Peter Naylor of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, argued in a recent joint paper that these advantages, though considerable, were unnecessary given the limited scope of the British deterrent, and said that Polaris, with four or perhaps five new submarines, could be kept in service and still be effective enough to deter. Lord Carver, former Chief of the Defence Staff, has expressed similar doubts over

the need to retain a fully independent deterrent, namely one capable of striking at Moscow, the protectorate nerve-centre of the Soviet Union.

Ministry of Defence spokesmen argue on the other hand that to keep on after the American-style missiles on their own, as phrased on their own, would not be much more expensive. As the British deterrent is replaced, only once every 20 years or so, then should not the Government make a proper job of it when it has the chance?

Whether Britain should end up with Trident, or Polaris, or a submarine-launched cruise missile system, it will mean building more submarines. There would be at least four, ideally five, and in the unlikely event of a decision to opt for the cruise missile, probably more than that. This in itself could lead to problems for the Royal Navy.

Only one yard, Vickers at Barrow, now has the plant and workforce necessary to build nuclear-powered submarines. To slot in a programme for the strategic deterrent would interrupt the building programme for fleet submarines, armed with conventional weapons, which are an important element in modern naval operations. Alternatively, nuclear-powered submarine-building could be reactivated elsewhere, probably at Cammell Laird. But this would cost more money at a time when the defence resources would already be stretched.

H.S.

What have the next 3½ years got to offer you?

Not so much a mariner, more a marine technologist

modern sailor is not so much a mariner as a marine technologist. The bridge of a modern ship provides a demonstration of the application of electronic and computer technology. The information used for navigation and surveillance work is projected on to a large electronic display, and on-line or short-range navigation is provided by microprocessors being adopted for these vessels and for the ships' control equipment, in order to increase reliability and to save space. Signs of the immense changes are visible without going to a modern warship. One could see them recently in the middle of London when a visiting frigate moored inside HMS Belfast at its permanent berth by Tower Bridge.

These two vessels represented two generations of ship. The sleeker curves of the frigate showed that modern design and construction methods had been done to the full, the most striking difference between the silhouettes of the two vessels was in the superstructure, the young frigate's long, thin, microprocessor, a radar protecting radar scanner and other equipment. Like these seemed to come from every vantage point. Thus the crew has the instruments for navigation, surveillance over 200-mile zone, ship-to-ship communication by telephone and communication by satellite. With debates about the importance of Trident, and its possible replacement by the Trident, much of the discussion on defence affairs,

the large number of developments taking place in the evolution of surface fleets and vessels is perhaps overlooked.

Yet there have been fundamental changes in design and operation which make modern ships adaptable to a wider variety of roles. The need for them to serve so many purposes puts a burden on those who have to plan and design them. The extent of the complexity needed was expressed in a recent proposal for a joint American-European frigate which would be based on a European hull and an American combat system.

The second part was visible in the superstructure of the ship in an artist's impression of such a marriage of hull and superstructure, missile launchers, torpedo launchers, a tracker radar, a spherical radome and a galaxy of other attachments. The wisdom of trying to make this union is a matter of opinion, but the plan showed the wide variety of demands that can be made on a vessel being designed today.

In the United Kingdom there is wealth of scientific and technological knowledge available to turn such demands into practical projects, if to do so is technically feasible. For instance, the application of computer processing to the electronic bridge is under continuous scrutiny and revision by the Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment at Portsmouth. Advances are tried and tested, from the overall management of the vessel by the crew using new systems down to the improvement in the design of individual items of equipment.

Although radar observation is a routine procedure, there are still deficiencies in the rotating aerials needed to cover the 200 miles range.

Large land-based units can use a fixed aerial which employs an electronic process to make the radar beam sweep across the target area like a searchlight. A compact version for seaborne use has been devised by the naval development group, but the transfer of this technology as a cost-effective unit for operational service is not completed.

The needs of the Royal Navy through the 1970s and 1980s were the subject of a special study in 1966. The conclusion was that there would be a need for three different categories of surface vessel: a general purpose frigate to replace the Leander class; a cruiser with some airborne capability which became the Invincible class; and an air-defence vessel which became the Type 42 Sea Dart missile destroyer.

The expert group that made the recommendations believed it could squeeze the wide range of operations expected of the Navy into those specifications. However, the eventual designs covered a slightly wider range of ships. Collaboration with other navies and authorities was one of the considerations favouring a patrol ship, which turned into the Royal Navy's Type 23 frigate. This has a range of 4,300 miles at a cruise speed of 18 knots (maximum speed 30 knots).

The heart of the vessel, as with all modern warships, is the operations room housing the action information organization. The Type 23's ops room is divided between missile and electronic warfare, radar, communications and flight divisions. Each of them is serviced by the most recent systems for automatic data processing.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Action
Adventure
Assault Ship
AS12 Missiles
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Ambition
Authority
Atlantic
Arctic
Antarctic
Anti-submarine
Cruisers
Bridge
Watchkeeping
Badminton
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Bunks
Boarding Parties
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Confidence
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Diving
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Experience
Expertise
Fishery Protection
Fencing
Fun
Foreign Visits
Friends
Frigates
Flags
Freedom
Flexibility
Fast Patrol Boats
Free Time
Free East
Fitness
Good Food
Good Pay
Golf
Geminis
Guns
High Seas
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Pressure
Pacific Ocean
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Qualifications
Quality of Life
Radar
Rank

Responsibility
Risk
Rugby
Respect
Sailing
Seamanship
Satisfaction
Six Weeks' Leave
Skiing
Sea
Shooting
Sonar
Swimming
Sea Cat
Spithead Pheasant
Sea Wolf
Sea Slug
Sea Dart
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Soccer
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The Navy's new Short Career Commission

Giving defending forces an 'over the horizon' view

The United Kingdom would be a prime target in time of war, and its defence relies largely on the Royal Air Force's squadrons of Phantom and Lightning aircraft, backed up by Bloodhound surface-to-air missiles and— for point defence— Hawk trainers, armed with rockets, and surface-to-air Rapier.

Phantoms and Lightnings are both elderly designs, but the RAF is confident that they could give a good account of themselves when allowed sufficient warning of incoming enemy bombers by the Nato radar chain.

By the middle-1980s, they will begin to be augmented, and then replaced, by the air defence version of the Anglo-West German Italian Tornado which will be capable of enhanced performance and of carrying a far greater weight of weapons.

To give the defending forces an "over-the-horizon" view of incoming enemy aircraft, the RAF at present uses the long-serving Shackleton, but this in its turn is to be superseded, starting early in 1982, by a fleet of 11 Nimrods specially adapted for the airborne early warning role.

These are being fitted with powerful surveillance radars in the nose and tail which will enable them to "see" over long

distances and, in particular, to look down on bombers flying in at very low altitudes which are beyond the scan of ground-based radars.

The AEW Nimrod fleet will link up with the Boeing Sentry AEW aircraft of the USAF in Nato. Britain was offered the Sentry as its Strackton replacement, but preferred the Nimrod on financial grounds, and because its adaptation would provide more jobs in the British aerospace industry.

The RAF also has a fleet of maritime reconnaissance Nimrods which, using their Agilitas cameras, photograph every ship which moves within British territorial waters, paying particular attention to Soviet "spy trawlers" which usually patrol near defence installations to monitor their radio and radar transmissions.

On an average sortie, a Nimrod will take up to 600 pictures of such detail that it is possible to identify individual crew members, measure the mesh of any nets which are over the side, and to tell from the types of transmissions which the Russians are interested in.

After radar, the most important back-up system for the United Kingdom air

defence fighters is in-flight refuelling. This is at present being carried out by a fleet of Victor K2 tankers, but the refuelling capability of the RAF is to be extended by the addition of nine VC10 and Super VC10 tankers, which have been bought as surplus stock from airlines and which are being converted into tankers by British Aerospace at its works at Filton, Bristol.

The combination of the air-defence version of the Tornado and the VC10s will result in Britain's contribution to Nato's air defence stretching over the entire North Sea, the Iceland gap, and far out over the eastern Atlantic. This capability could be even further improved by the conversion, in time of crisis, of civilian airliners into tankers.

The normal tanks in the wings would be used to carry the fuel, but the air-defence system of the United Kingdom is maintained at a high state of readiness, with quick-reaction alert aircraft constantly waiting on the end of the runways to intercept incoming bombers from which ever direction they approach, and at high, medium or very low altitudes.

The economics of in-flight refuelling can be seen from the fact that if two Phantoms were to maintain a combat air patrol 650km from their shore base, a

pair of aircraft would have to be rotated from that base every 15 minutes.

This would involve 192 sorties in a period of 24 hours, a load which no air base could maintain over a lengthy period without a severe deterioration in its state of readiness. By refuelling the fighters in the air, only 12 sorties would be required in any 24 hours.

In-flight refuelling would also allow the RAF to keep the sea lanes around Britain far clearer. In a recent exercise, a force of Buccaneers attacked, from their base in Scotland, a simulated Soviet naval force at a range of more than 1,300km off the North Cape and then, after a quick turnaround, attacked another simulated force off Lisbon 1,900km to the south.

As was proved in a recent major exercise, the air defence system of the United Kingdom is maintained at a high state of readiness, with quick-reaction alert aircraft constantly waiting on the end of the runways to intercept incoming bombers from which ever direction they approach, and at high, medium or very low altitudes.

Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A European tactical fighter for the 1990s

British, French and West German aerospace industry executives have recently agreed on a joint programme which could lead to the development of a European tactical fighter for the 1990s to replace, in the case of Britain and France, the Jaguar, and in the case of the West Germans, the McDonnell Douglas Phantom.

Coded the TKF90, the project is the result of a feasibility study between British Aerospace, Avions Marcel Dassault of France, and MBB of West Germany. The study tentatively defines design, cost and the time schedule for combined joint development, and calls for the first two experimental aircraft to fly in 1982, with the prototype flying scheduled to begin in 1984.

No decision was reached on which engine will power the TKF90, but the choice appears to lie between the RB199 developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy for the Tornado fighter-bomber, and a new French engine, the Snecma M88.

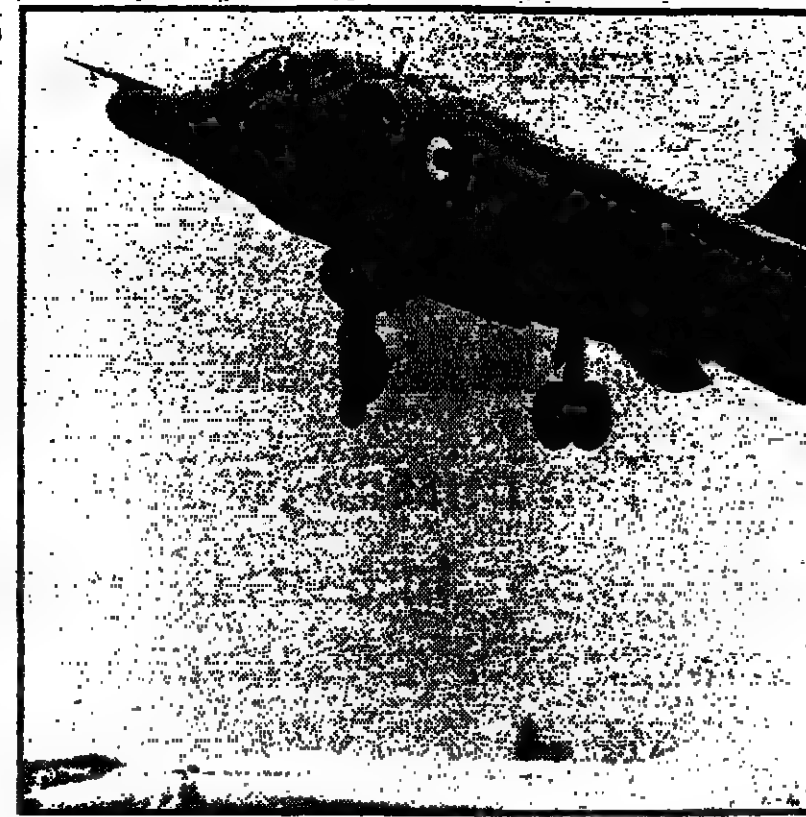
As defined in the study, TKF90, or the European Combat Aircraft (ECA), is likely to be called, will be a single-seater, high-performance fighter with twin engines. It will have a number of roles, including

air superiority, and air-to-ground attack. About 700 aircraft will be produced under the joint programme.

Production schedules have not been made public so far, but it is assumed that, in the case of the Tornado, there could be assembly lines in each of the partner countries. Another question still to be answered is who will develop the advance avionics which the ECA will require. Pressure is already mounting for the European industry to be given the contract, but a lobby is also emerging which suggests that a cheaper package could be bought from the United States "off the shelf".

Resolving the varying fighter requirements of the three partner air forces must be considered as something of a triumph for the European aircraft industry, but the definition has yet to be accepted by the three governments involved. This could prove to be a far more difficult task, and has been outstanding for some years.

The Royal Air Force has been seeking a replacement for both its Jaguars and its "jump jet" Harriers under Air Staff Target (AST) 403, the original aim being to develop one new aircraft which would combine the capabilities of both: superb dash performance in the case of the Jaguar, and vertical/short take-off and landing in the case of the Harrier.



Political pressure was strong on the RAF to have going into the European consortium, and the Harrier replacement placed on the British Aerospace drawing boards.

Air Staff Requirement (ASR) 409 is the code for the improved Harrier programme, the primary objectives of which are to improve its range and payload, to make it more manoeuvrable, and to give it air-to-air missiles for defence. It will have a new wing, made of aluminium. The RAF's requirement is for about 60 aircraft of this type, while it wants about 200 Jaguar replacements.

But the plan for the British-developed Harrier replacement has run into competition from the United States where McDonnell Douglas is well advanced with the development of another version of improved Harrier, the AV8B, for the United States Marine Corps. This has a new wing made of carbon fibre which, being extremely light, will give the aircraft greatly improved performance.

The Marines require 359 AV8Bs, and the Americans are anxious that the RAF order of 60 should be added to their assembly line in an effort to reap the cost benefits which would come from a longer production run.

British Aerospace, Rolls-Royce, and a number of British aerospace companies are deeply involved in the American Harrier and would do well out of its development, but there is a lobby within the RAF which argues that the advanced Harrier AV8B design favours too much the United States Marines.

The argument goes that the AV8B has been entirely new tank in collaboration with the United States—which will need a replacement for the M-60 MBT-80 as such would be scrapped. (The West Germans, having broken with Britain, are now teaming up with the French, although this marriage is not thought to be too happy either.)

The idea of a half-fledged replacement (as practised by the Americans and West Germans) does not make much economic sense for an army with only 900 or so tanks. But in this case it would bring Chobham armour into service more quickly, would help the labour problems of the Royal Ordnance Factory at Leeds, and would enable Britain to collaborate with the Americans—whose armoured philosophy resembles that of the Royal Armoured Corps. It would, moreover, enable the Army to procure a more advanced tank than MBT-80 which, by the year 2000, could well be outdated.

Chobham armour is also in use in a new medium-weight tank Valiant, developed by Vickers of Newcastle. Weighing less than 45 tonnes the tank incorporates the most up-to-date technology.

The vehicle has been tested by the British Army Armoured Trials and Development Unit and can be armed with a choice of main guns: the proved L7 105mm, the L11 120mm or the Rheinmetall 120mm smooth bore gun. Vickers, which has been developing and producing weaponry for more than 60 years, claims that the new tank has great export potential.

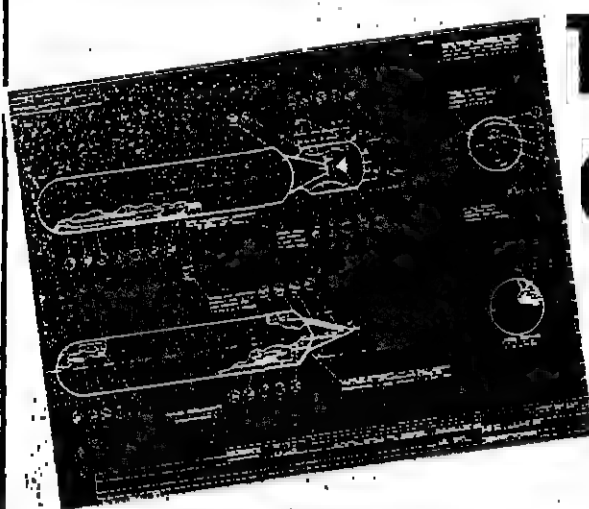
The Army is also about to announce a successor for the CV-432 armoured personnel carrier, and has to choose between two main options. One is the all-British MCV-80, designed by GKN-Sankey, which remains the favourite; the other is the American Infantry Fighting Vehicle (IFV), which would also fit the general requirement.

The IFV would be initially cheaper by about £150m and could be brought into service two years earlier. On the other hand, it carries one man less and has weapon portholes in the hull—much the British Army would prefer to do without.

Challenger would not be the only example of the Army's capitalising on the deposition of the Shah. After extensive trials in BAOR it now looks likely that it will buy tracked Rapier anti-aircraft missile— which was originally developed for Iran.

Henry Stanhope

Systems/Electronics/Mechanical and Scheduling Engineers



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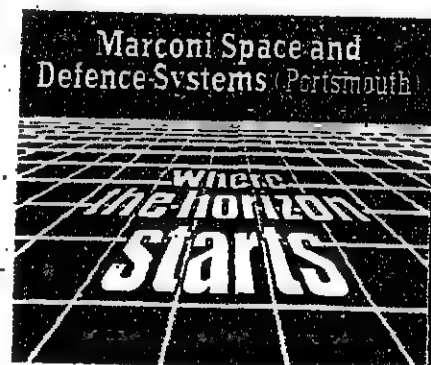
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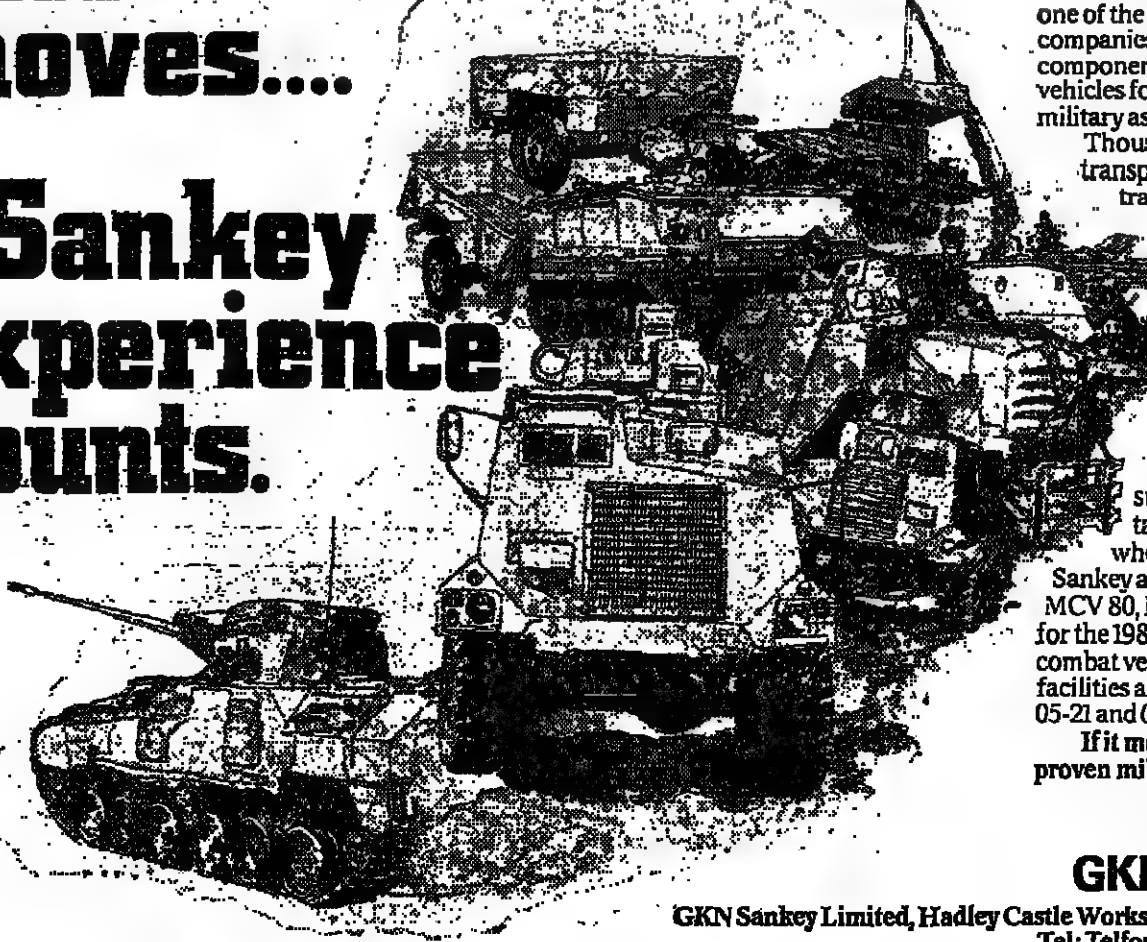
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Army may change the shape of things to come

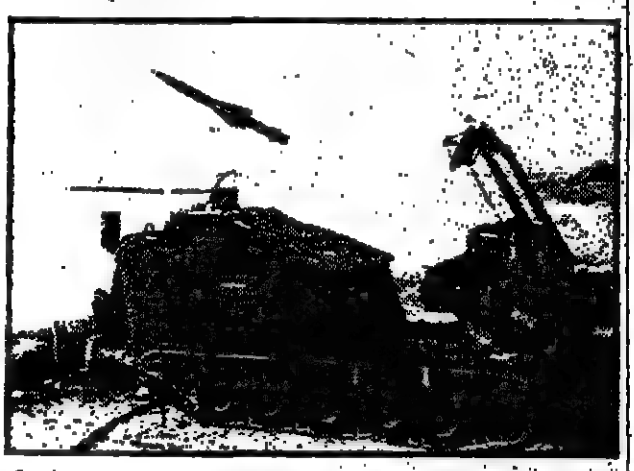
The Army is preparing to make a series of decisions on equipment, at least one of which could change the shape of things to come. This involves the purchase of a new main battle tank. Since the First World War, the main tank has been the queen on the battlefield, and military doctrine still heavily depends on it.

The original plan was to build a new model in collaboration with the West Germans, which would replace the Chieftain by 1987, when Chieftain would have completed its normal life span of 20 years.

The Anglo-German talks broke down, however, about three years ago. After casting around in desultory fashion for another partner, the Ministry of Defence resolved to go it alone, and 30 months ago announced its intention to build MBT-80. In weight it would resemble the lumbering 54-ton Chieftain; but a Rolls-Royce 1,500hp engine would give it more power, and other characteristics would include a new 120mm rifle-barrel gun and Chobham armour. (Chobham armour was designed in Britain to give added protection against the anti-tank missile, although the formula has been passed to the Americans and West Germans in a spirit of Nato camaraderie.)

Officially, MBT-80 is still the Army's first choice. Nearly 1,000 are due to enter service near the end of the decade to replace Chieftains at a cost of about £1,000m. Unofficially, however, the tank's future looks less assured.

This is an indirect result



A missile being launched from a tracked version of the Rapier missile system.

of the revolution in Iran which unseated not only the Shah but his expensive plans to build up his Armed Forces with Western equipment. Among the cancelled contracts were two with Britain for new tanks. The first, known as Shir-1 (shir means "lion") was for up to 300 tanks which were little more than an updated version of Chieftain—about 875 of which were already in service in Iran. The other was for Shir-2, a more advanced tank altogether, which would incorporate a 1,200hp engine and Chobham armour. Ironically, Chobham armour looked like entering service with the Shah before it did so in Britain.

The Ministry of Defence, embarrassed by the collapse of its most lucrative market, managed to sell the Shir-1 tanks, which were in an advanced stage of development, to Jordan. Shir-2 existed only in embryo, and the Shah had paid for all the work done on it. But its cancellation created problems for the Royal Ordnance Factory in Leeds, which had no orders to fill the gap before MBT-80, and which had to start laying off workers.

The British Army then came to its rescue by putting up a proposal to buy 250 additional tanks, of a design called Challenger, for itself. Challenger would be essentially Shir-2, modified for use in Central Europe instead of Iran. It would replace Chieftains in one of the four divisions of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR), while these Chieftains would be used to convert several armoured reconnaissance units into fully armoured regiments, thereby adding significantly to the firepower of BAOR.

The British Army now has only about 900 Chieftains, compared with the 4,000 main battle tanks in the West German army and 10,000 in the American.

At first the Army clung to the hope that this would in no way jeopardize MBT-80 five or six years later. (Challenger would be ready by about 1984-85). The General Staff has been bluntly informed, however, that the defence budget cannot support two big tank programmes within so short a time, and that it will have to make one or more difficult decisions.

The most radical and in some ways the most attractive option is for the Army to order not 250 Challengers but 500, thereby replacing half the Chieftains in the front line. The others would soldier on until the 1990s, when Britain could build an

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DEFENCE

Eyes in the sky watch the arms below

Space satellites continuously monitor the upper atmosphere for signs of nuclear missile launches. In so doing, they form an integral part of the strategic arms talks (SALT) negotiations which the United States and the Soviet Union are conducting to verify the levels of their nuclear arsenals.

Communications satellites in daily use by the armed forces as a matter of course, even the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages from the Iranian Embassy in London, have been content to use the form of communication that has been a fundamental part of the command post to links between the White House, the British Government and the Indian Ocean, and the airborne command and control of the Entebbe raid.

But the first generation of satellites in the DSCS network, which became operational in 1967, but the array of satellites was not completed until 1968. These communications relay stations operated in an unusual way compared with the technique at present accepted for this form of radio link.

The satellites were placed in a slightly higher orbit which is 22,250 miles above the Equator. In a fixed position above the earth, the craft form a ring slightly sub-equatorial orbit. In practice this gives the communication network an advantage in terms of radio security. Although the number of craft in the network was calculated so that communication could always be made between American units anywhere in the world, the use of a link needed knowledge of the position of the satellites.

In the same way that a navigator with a sextant uses celestial navigation from a chart of heavenly bodies, so the communications experts switch their transmitting airdials to communicate through the most appropriate of the defence satellites.

The progression to geostationary satellites for the DSCS network comes in the second operational stage, which is being brought into service. This will be a major improvement in the reliability of the links in the 1960s and

choice to go directly for the geostationary variety for terminals to be deployed at the battalion level in forward areas.

One package, called Compack and built for the British Army by Marconi Space and Defence Systems, is carried by vehicle. It weighs about 50kg and is assembled from three packages. A dish about 4ft in diameter is erected on a tripod which allows the miniature dish aerial a full 360° rotation in azimuth and 0° to 180° in elevation.

A weather-proof box is attached to the tripod carrying the radio transmitter to send telegraphic messages. The device transmits and receives, but this is achieved through the simplest type of link using a push button so that the equipment does only one or the other at one time.

Before these terminals for forward ground use were built for the Army, a shipboard satellite communication unit called Scop was built for the Royal Navy by the same industrial team. The stability of these devices provided something of the challenge as did the compactness problem for the ground version.

Pearce Wright

Programme for protection against chemical attack



missiles which the Government is hoping to see in East Anglia. The examination, by referring to analyses suggesting a threat from the Soviet Union, which is thought to have increased the quantity and quality of this type of weapon over the past decade.

The defence paper says: "Unlike Nato, the Soviet Union has a major capability for offensive chemical warfare. Soviet forces maintain large stocks of chemical munitions and are fully equipped and trained to retaliate against a chemical environment."

The vast stocks (about 150,000 tons) of lethal nerve gases maintained by the United States appear to have been ignored.

Yet only two years ago there was opposition to nuclear weapons. Indeed, if past conventions were honoured to the letter and spirit, the threat would have been removed long ago.

There was opposition to chemical weapons in war of poisonous gas and other chemical weapons is prohibited by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, to which all major nations are now parties. Some accept the protocol as an absolute prohibition; others, including the United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China, view it as a no-first-use agreement, having formally reserved the right to retaliate in kind if the protocol is violated by an adversary. It is that philosophy which maintains the stockpiles in the Soviet Union and the United States.

As talks of limitation continue, the American and Nato forces have embarked on a major programme to modernize the protection of their armies against chemical attack. An area of 3,000 acres of Salisbury Plain within the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down has been developed for simulating battle conditions for training Nato troops.

The purpose is to test new protective suits and respirators in background conditions, new devices for detecting a gas attack, first aid kits and a variety of equipment for infantry and mobile units.

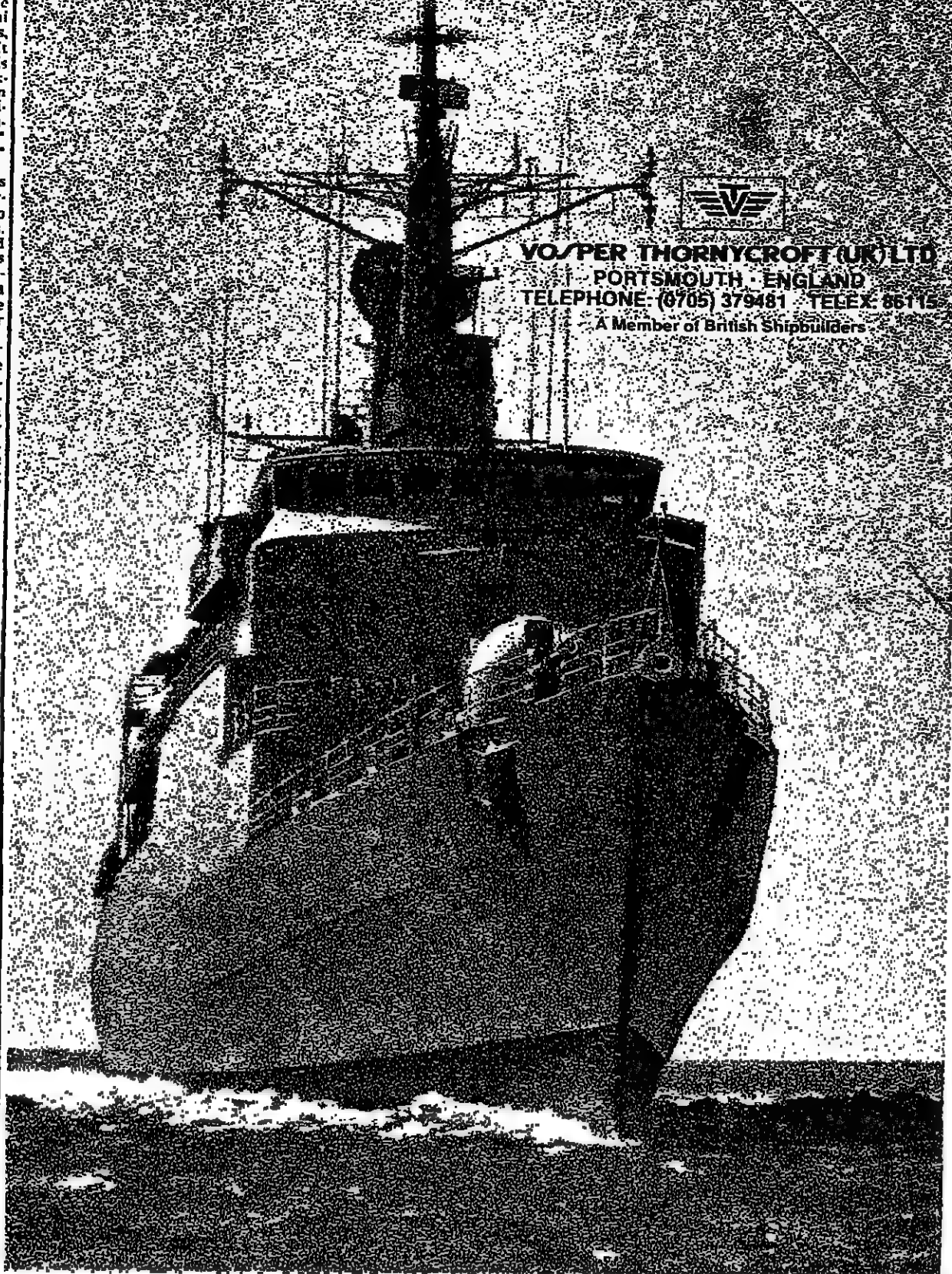
The first exercises have already been held. Modern lethal nerve gases are based on organophosphorus compounds which are chemically related to certain pesticides. Nerve gases are stored as liquids and released as aerosol sprays which deposit microscopic droplets that can enter the body by inhalation or absorption through the skin.

The mechanisms for paralyzing the central nervous system differ, but about one milligram of Sarin or 0.4 milligrams of agent VX, the two standard American compounds, is a lethal dose. The potency of Soman, believed to be the standard Russian nerve agent, is in between the two. As a battlefield munition no other poisons match the nerve gases for toxicity and speed of action.

Protection depends on the use of effective suits and gas masks far more than on the effectiveness of antidotes. Therefore the military are concentrating on perfecting non-absorbent clothing and activated charcoal filters (for gas masks) for soldiers as the main line of defence.

But the use of chemical weapons in battlefield conditions carries an immense potential for causing damage.

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Call to involve Opec moderates in help for poorer nations

From David Blake and
Peter Norman
Venice, June 22

A call by Herr Helmut Schmidt, West German Chancellor, for the West to differentiate between the moderate and more extreme members of Opec underlines a desire, particularly on the part of the Germans and the French, to involve moderate oil producers in an international rescue attempt for the developing countries.

In his intervention at the summit, Herr Schmidt stressed the plight of those countries that are having to use their entire revenues from export sales abroad to pay for oil imports.

He called on the Opec states to increase their aid effort to level commensurate with their economic power, either by increasing ex-grata payments or introducing lower oil prices for the developing countries.

Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, gave warning that a failure to keep the developing countries afloat would damage vital export markets for the West and contained the seeds of introducing a downwards spiral of recession affecting both the North and South of the globe.

Running like a thread through the statements of the seven heads of government at the summit was a disenchanted view of the process of merely recycling the wealth of the oil-producing nations to the developing countries.

Besides suggesting that current arrangements were encouraging the Opec members to evade their responsibilities to the developing world, Herr Schmidt pointed out the strains involved for the world's financial system.

He gave warning of the danger of international financial collapse, said that a private safety net for the international banking system was desirable, and suggested that governments should take steps to ensure that

their own national monetary policies were not subverted by the "explosive growth" of lending on international financial markets.

But though recycling is considered a necessary evil at present, the heads of government agreed that a more important role should be played by recognised international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

In considering the Western world's response to the energy problem, the summit was unanimous. No hint emerged from the conference to suggest that the European Council President Carter's failure to live up to commitments made at previous summits, or the anomaly of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada being voted into office on election platforms that ran counter to the strict conservationist stance of his predecessor.

The importance of "uncoupling" energy consumption from economic growth, Mr Seburo Okita, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that his country has gone a long way towards achieving this goal by reducing dependence on oil to 50 per cent from 70 per cent of total energy supplies in recent years.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France said that the West had the potential to increase the use and supply of non-oil energy sources by the equivalent of up to 20 million barrels of oil a day by 1990.

The communiqué to be published tomorrow will stress that fiscal incentives should be provided to boost energy investment.

The head of government agreed as a rule not to build any more oil fired power stations, to increase efforts, including to incentives, to substitute the use of oil in industry, to encourage oil saving investments

Ireland 'may become world oil centre'

By Nicholas Hirst

Offshore Ireland could prove to be a new international oil province according to a report by Wood Mackenzie, the Edinburgh stockbrokers.

At worst, the report says, the Irish continental shelf may have small, isolated pockets of oil, but with a find of possibly 200 to 300 million barrels of reserves made by the BP/Aran Energy group in the Porcupine basin, the potential is much greater.

Only one well has so far been drilled in the area, making it impossible to estimate accurately the size of the field, but the signs are good. Wood Mackenzie points out that the field of only 100 million barrels would have a marked effect on the Irish economy.

It could account for almost half of domestic oil consumption, and bring in \$300m a year to the balance of payments, which is running at a £700m deficit this year.

Ireland's unemployment is around 8 per cent, inflation moving from 16 per cent to an expected 20 per cent and the public sector borrowing requirement takes up around 11 per cent of gross national product.

The best chances of commercial oil finds are thought to be in the Porcupine Basin where BP/Aran has made its find and a Phillips test discovered a well capable of producing 730 barrels a day on the north-eastern flank.

Extracting the oil will not be easy. Water depths are 1,000 feet and more, deeper than any development in the North Sea so far. The structures are heavily faulted, making access difficult, but it is thought that the amount of oil in place that could be recovered may be large.

To date 56 exploration wells have been drilled offshore Ireland since drilling began in 1970. Exxon tested a well at 1,500 feet a day off the south coast but decided that the prospect was not commercial.

The Irish Government has recently asked for a re-examination of so far there has been no sign that development will be carried out. Kinalea Road, a gas field, was discovered in this area and commercial production began two years ago.

Unions urge Ferranti shares split

Union leaders representing 16,000 Ferranti employees will make a final effort this week to persuade the Government to split the company's shares.

The National Enterprise Board's shareholding in the company should be sold off in small parcels rather than en bloc.

Despite bitter initial opposition, most unions are now reconciled to the fact of the sale, but they are worried at the implications of last week's House of Commons debate.

The union leaders will press the case before a select committee of the House of Commons. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, being put under pressure to refer the transaction to the Monopolies Commission.

The meetings will come on the same day as the Ferranti annual results, expected to show a profit in excess of £10m.

Sales of small cars will make or break US company Chrysler faces its toughest task

Frank Sinatra's decision to become the spokesman for Chrysler for just one dollar a year has prompted a lot of jokes—like the one about the contract being in doubt because the company cannot raise the cash.

Today the joking may end and Chrysler's fortunes change. There is a good chance the United States Treasury says, the government's "Chrysler loan board will sign papers which will provide \$500m (near £213m) for the ailing car company. This will lead the way for a further injection of almost \$1.02m to the company.

Last-minute hitches apart phase two of the Chrysler rescue saga looks like drawing to a close. Phase one involved convincing Congress it should approve the idea of bailing out the Detroit car maker.

The phase now ending involved what Mr William Miller, Secretary of the Treasury, has called the most complicated financial transaction in history.

To win the loan board's stamp of approval the company had to do all manner of financial deals with state legislators, governments, the city of Detroit, more than 400 banks, its employees and shareholders and its dealers and suppliers.

Now starts the toughest stage of all—selling motor cars. Mr Lee Iacocca, Chrysler's chairman, has demonstrated his skill at lobbying the government but his big test will come in four months when Chrysler launches a fleet of new models. If these cars fail to sell, the United

CBI survey shows recession biting deeper into manufacturers' order books

Prospects for British industry grow worse

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Prospects for British industry have taken a marked turn for the worse during the last few weeks as recession bites deeper into manufacturers' orders. Replies to the Confederation of British Industry's latest industrial survey show that the order books of 67 per cent of companies are below normal compared with 62 per cent a month ago and 27 per cent in June last year.

A slump in export orders has also continued for the third successive month, with the decline more than cancelling the temporary gains recorded earlier in the year. The latest survey shows that 53 per cent of manufacturers now have

below normal export orders compared with 46 per cent a month ago and 39 per cent a year ago.

Hardest hit are larger companies and those engaged in the intermediate goods industries and demand is particularly weak for the metal manufacturing industry. Government figures last week for industrial output for the three months ended in April showed steep drops in consumer and intermediate goods industries, the latter including chemicals and other products used in industrial processing. These sectors are often early indicators of what is happening to industry as a whole.

The manufacturers' latest response to the CBI's ques-

tions indicates that the next four months are going to be even worse. Of the 2,006 respondents, 45 per cent expect the volume of their output to fall during the summer with only 9 per cent anticipating any rise. Expectations are almost universally gloomy and only the food, drink and tobacco industries indicate any optimism.

Demand is so weak that many companies are avoiding raising prices. Despite increasing costs, only 44 per cent of companies expect to be able to raise their prices in the next four months while 7 per cent are expecting prices to fall.

Inability to raise prices will obviously add to the pressures on company profitability. Many manufacturers are attempting

to shed stocks. A huge de-stocking by retailers earlier in the year has not been followed by any rise in re-ordering. This has hit the textile trade extremely severely.

Manufacturers generally are complaining that their stocks are excessive. The CBI survey found that 34 per cent considered their stocks more than adequate compared with 31 per cent a month ago and 16 per cent last year.

Indications are that the retail trade is preparing to embark on another round of price cutting to slim down stock levels further. Many stores are starting their summer sales early, which may give an artificial boost to the retail volume indicators.

Reports from consumer goods

manufacturers suggests that there is an unusually low level of replacement ordering from their retail customers.

Faced with rising costs and poor sales prospects overseas as well as at home, United Kingdom companies' profits are expected to decline substantially in 1980 and again in 1981. Excluding North Sea oil, real profits in 1981 are forecast by the CBI to be only about one half those of 1979.

A corporate liquidity survey carried out by the CBI in April indicated that there had already been widespread deterioration in company liquidity compared with the previous year and some companies intended to reduce investment, employment and stock.

Sterling the second most-traded currency on New York market

From Frank Vogl
U.S. Economics Correspondent

Washington, June 22.—The volume of foreign exchange trading in the New York market has increased almost fivefold in the past three years, amounting to a gross total of \$491,300 (\$211,767m) in March, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The bank has just completed a detailed survey of the currency after a smaller similar study in April, 1977. The new survey reveals that Deutsche mark dealings accounted for 32 per cent of the trading volume, against more than 25 per cent in 1977.

The Canadian dollar used to

be the second most heavily traded currency in New York, accounting for more than 20 per cent, but in March it accounted for 12 per cent of all transactions.

Meanwhile, sterling took second place accounting in March for 23 per cent of all deals, compared to 17 per cent in April 1977.

At the moment the next most heavily traded currencies are the yen and the Swiss franc, representing just over 10 per cent each of total market trading volume.

The analysis of currency trading of 90 New York-based banks accounted for almost all the

bank-produced market volume. A separate study was made of the 11 currency brokerage houses that account for most of the foreign exchange market brokerage business in New York.

On a net basis, when all possible double counting is eliminated, the surveys found that average daily trading by the banks amounted to \$18,000m in March, while the volume by the brokers was \$6,500m each day.

Some 53 per cent of the trades handled by the brokers were for two United States banks, with the rest shared between foreign banks or foreign and American banks together.

Next pay round unlikely to be held below 15pc, brokers say

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

It would be optimistic to suppose that wage settlements in the next pay round will be held to less than 15 per cent, according to stockbrokers Phillips & Drew in the June edition of their Market Review.

The brokers imply that even this may be a considerable achievement. They point out that the new pay round is likely to start with price inflation running above 18 per cent. Only three times since 1964-65 have pay increases been below the inflation rate of inflation during the first three years of the last government's pay policy.

Phillips & Drew believe it would be optimistic to suppose that settlements can be held below 14 per cent in the private sector and 17 per cent in the public sector, giving an overall figure of 15 per cent. Even this,

they add, may not be possible unless the Government is prepared to withdraw a volume of prolonged strikes.

It is clearly the public sector, with its protection from market pressures, that worries the brokers most. In the private sector, they secure a weak demand and the loss of competitiveness in overseas markets putting some kind of brake on increased earnings.

In another brokers' circular published this morning, W. Greenwell give a warning in their *Monetary Bulletin* against an over-restrictive monetary policy. In spite of the sharp increase in the May money supply, the firm says that there is still a danger the overvalued pound will drift into a monetary policy that is considerably more restrictive than the apparent gradualist approach to disinflationary warrents. This would lead

to a deeper recession than is necessary.

The brokers suggest that the Government should relieve some of the growing pressure on the corporate sector. They say that given the sharp rise in public spending so far this year, a disproportionate share of financial pressure will fall on the corporate sector if monetary growth in the economy as a whole is simultaneously to be restrained to 11 per cent.

The bulletin advocates meaningful cuts in public spending, a reduction in M.L.R. and lower long term interest rates through the Government's reduction of its sales of long-dated gilt-edged securities. This last move would permit companies to re-enter the long term capital markets and strengthen the balance sheets in the face of the deepening recession.

Water transport venture planned

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The formation of a new inland waterway transportation company, involving a joint venture between the British Waterways Board and a major private company will be announced later this week.

The venture is the first of what the board hopes will be a series of links between itself

and private sector interests, not only in the commercial sectors but also in its leisure business.

Discussions have been taking place for more than a year on the formation of the first joint company, to be called Inland Waterway Carriers. The board will hold a 49 per cent stake in the company and private interests will hold the balance.

It hopes to eliminate some of the problems of the National Coal Board to transport more than

500,000 tonnes of manganese waste annually from two Yorkshire collieries. The project will involve an investment of about £2m in a new design of automatic unloading barges.

The board's executives believe there is a huge potential for further developments of this business. Some estimates suggest that around 14 million tonnes of manganese waste could be transported annually in Yorkshire.

Curbs sought on Japanese cars

A motor trade leader yesterday joined the growing lobby for IEEC controls on Japanese car imports. Sir Bernard Scott, newly elected president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said: "We shall have to have a more united approach towards the Japanese."

Japan has taken an 11 per cent share of the British market, and Sir Bernard said the trade balance was unequal. "They (Japan) are simply not buying from us and they never will," he said.

That is not to say Mr. Iacocca has any intention of giving up his Washington activities.

In a speech in California he called on the government to negotiate a two-year "gentlemen's agreement" with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders to the United States of those cars produced on overtime in Japanese factories.

Then the Chrysler chief called on Congress to approve a \$1,500 personal investment tax credit to buy fuel-efficient cars. Finally he called on the authorities to impose a two-year freeze on all new government regulations covering the car industry.

No doubt if the new Chrysler models fail and the company needs even bigger injections of government-backed money, the resurrection Mr. Iacocca will be claiming all would have been wonderful if only the politicians had accepted his ideas.

Frank Vogl

in Washington

25 UK companies to tour Europe on exhibition train

By Bill Johnston

Next year 25 representatives from leading British companies will put their business on the rails by taking an exhibition train around the capitals of Europe.

The venture, sponsored by The Times and endorsed by the Foreign Office, the Board of Overseas Trade and the CBI is designed to stimulate interest in British business on a large scale.

The organisers are confident that with the support of politicians, embassy staff and senior industrial executives, contacts will be made which will be made during the short 23-day train journey.

In all, 12 major European business centres in six countries will be visited by the train, which after firing on a Rail France train at Dunkirk will leave on March 11 from Paris.

From there Lyons, Turin, Milan, Munich, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Brussels and Strasbourg will be visited.

The project is in its early stages but the experience of Rail France in organising such exhibitions—38 to date—has encouraged early applications.

Each coach will be divided into units of four. The units will cost £20,000 plus, an estimated £3,000-£4,000 for fittings. No company will be allowed to lease more than two units.

Mersey closure

Talks will open in Liverpool this week about the announcement that T & J Harrison, the Mersey-based shipping company, is to close its cargo handling terminal in the Canada Dock at the end of September with the loss of 320 jobs.

Air crash liabilities

Air New Zealand may not be able to meet passenger liability claims resulting from last November's DC-10 crash in Antarctica, sources in Wellington say. Neither the Prime Minister nor Air New Zealand's executive would comment immediately.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TRUST LIMITED

Secretary—Investment Trust Services Limited

Three year summary of results

Year ended	Total Income	Ordinary Shares	Gross Assets	Net Asset
31st March		Rayned	(less current liabilities)	Value per Share
1978	1,921	3.40p	£000	140.7p
1979	2,215	4.00p	45,491	140.7p
1980	2,730	5.21p	32,798	164.2p
			45,767	141.6p

In his statement, the chairman LORD WYFOLD said: "Your directors intend to at least maintain the ordinary dividend at its present rate of 5.20p per share."

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars, Bourne House, 34 Backenhurst Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.

THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
buys	sells	buys	sells
2.08	2.01	Norway Kr	11.66
30.65	28.35	Portugal Esc	116.50
63.50	65.00	South Africa Rand	115.00
7.25	7.25	Spain Ptas	165.75
13.19	12.64	Sweden Kr	10.05
5.82	8.42	Switzerland Fr	3.97
9.86	9.46	USA \$	2.84
4.75	9.70	Yugoslavia Dar	66.00
102.00	97.00		
11.70	11.00	Rates for small	as announced
1.15	1.09	buys only	as supplied
5.00	5.00	Bank International	London
528.00	505.00	Different rates and	to be traveled
4.68	4.45	and other foreign	business.

MANAGEMENT

Chester Barrie: ready made for the eighties

To the well-catalogued disaster in the men's suits market—down by a third to six million units annually within five years—was added in 1978 the well-known name of Chester Barrie. Then a private company with one of the plushiest prestige labels in the business, Chester Barrie had fallen into the hands of the receiver.

Hit by cash flow problems, it turned in, during 1977, a £283,000 loss on a £4m turnover, according to the receiver. At that point Austin Reed, the menswear makers and retailers, stepped in and handed over £800,000 for Chester Barrie's main factory at Crewe.

After an injection of some £450,000 together with organizational changes, Chester Barrie's performance is giving a lot more cheer to Mr Barry Reed, Austin Reed's chairman and chief executive.

While Austin Reed's nearly 50 retailing outlets are, like others in the field, battling doggedly against what Mr Reed describes as "difficult conditions", Chester Barrie has fully sold next autumn's production. In the year to last January Chester Barrie brought in a £400,000 profit on a £4.2m turnover, which represented a respectable 32 per cent return on capital.

Mr Neil Fitton, Chester Barrie's managing director, says he is optimistic that next spring's production also will be sold out—although some effects of recession may be felt even by Chester Barrie's up-market customers. Their suits sell at around £275, against the £400 and upwards of the Savile Row made-to-measure variety, although Chester Barrie has its own exotica, like cashmere sports jackets at £350 and the odd vicuna overcoat at £2,000 apiece.

Chester Barrie suits are ready to wear, although in a



Mr Barry Reed (left), chairman of Austin Reed and Mr Neil Fitton, managing director of Chester Barrie: measuring up to tougher times.

myriad of fittings, and sell on the high quality of the mainly British materials used, plus the comfortable fit that comes from a largely hand sewn product.

As in insurance, Chester Barrie are chasing more export orders, particularly in European markets like West Germany, although 55 per cent of production already goes abroad with half of those exports finding their way on to European backs. It fits with a strategy of overseas expansion which has led Chester Barrie to licence Hickey-Freeman, another exponent of high quality ready-to-wear, to manufacture across the Atlantic for the United States market. Within five years sales of Chester Barrie in America are expected to reach £10m, under two licences, compared with a typical unit—compared with present Crewe production of some 43,000 units.

Mr Reed, a firm believer in licensing for royalties (which earned Austin Reed nearly

£250,000 last year), has sought a manufacturing tie-up in Japan; but nobody measured up to the quality needed in such an operation.

So, while Chester Barrie garments made in the United States will this autumn reach a wide range of American outlets that will be different from those used by Hickey-Freeman for its own production, the (1,000 units-a-year) Japanese market will continue to be met by Crewe products—but with one difference.

A Japanese marketing offer has led Chester Barrie to put together its first collection of luxury grade goods, like ties, belts and scarves, to capitalize on the Chester Barrie label. "There is potential for a nice business elsewhere if we can get the type of product right," says Mr Reed.

Since Austin Reed took over the Crewe operation, the largest export increases have been in Switzerland (up 69 per cent)

Italy (up 65 per cent) and France (up 25 per cent).

There are other possibilities in Europe, including Spain, but forays have been made in South America, although Brazil has been firmly removed from the list because of payment problems.

Import controls have squeezed exports to Canada and tariff difficulties have hit other trading markets like Australia. Even with a virtual doubling of prices for the Chester Barrie products in Australia, what Mr Reed regards as the indefinable attraction of the quality built suit is expected to keep a niche—albeit in the more expensive end of the market.

All this imperus is only part of the reason why Chester Barrie has been turned round to profit. At Crewe, Austin Reed's capital spending not only improved facilities for the workforce but introduced air conditioning controls which not

only produced better working conditions but provided the best climate for handling fine fabrics like silk, cashmere, mohair and worsted. A humidity and temperature controlled finished goods store has wiped out the cost of re-pressing materials which had been stored for long periods.

Three computer-controlled steam presses have reduced the number of skilled pressing operations on which the shaping and crafting of suits depends, although hand ironing, demanding at least an hour's painstaking work for each suit, is still an essential part of the process.

Austin Reed took on 370 of the former workforce of 770 at Crewe and, unusually, in a trade which relies on part-time labour, insisted on working week of at least 35 hours so as to maintain consistent levels of production. Some 80 per cent of the workforce is female, which is normal for the trade.

Mr Reed and Mr Fitton also slimmed production to what they thought the market would stand. Before Austin Reed took over, Chester Barrie was turning out some 1,000 units a week with a workforce which, taking into account part-timers, was the equivalent of around 600 people as Chester Barrie now operates.

Probably the biggest slimming operation was at the top. Instead of some 10 executive directors there are now only two. In addition to Mr Fitton—the man who has put through the physical reorganization of the factory—there is production director Mr Bert Barker who, like Mr Fitton, had worked under the earlier Chester Barrie regime.

Mr Fitton says: "We have not only brought down direct costs by all these slimming processes but decision making, delayed under the old system, is now extremely rapid."

Derek Harris

The Dexion angle on communications

Dexion, the slotted angle shelving company with a £50m turnover in the United Kingdom and a pre-tax profit of £1.5m in the region of 9 per cent, has an enviable record. It delivers 94 per cent of its 4,000 orders a month on time, exports 40 per cent of its United Kingdom production and is able to claim no more than a single two-hour stoppage by its workers in its 33-year history.

Half of the 1,600 staff in the United Kingdom have been with the company for over 10 years and one third for over 15 years. Every employee from senior manager to craftsman is involved in the company's Management by Objectives scheme. Job descriptions and work appraisals are based on this plan to enable people to discuss their failures constructively, without a sense of aggression, and to allow managers to compare individual performances rationally and to identify training needs.

Mr D. Comino, the founder of Dexion, was a printer who required flexible shelving in his

print shop. He has his own favourite philosophies about industry. One of them is: "People are any company's most important asset." Mr Ted Mortimer, the company's manufacturing and purchasing director, says this sounds like a platitude but it is obvious in the United Kingdom today, that in most places this maxim has been ignored.

"There is too wide a gulf between senior management and shopfloor, and middle management is lost somewhere in between," he said. Dexion has gone so far to avoid that problem that the company admits it is in danger of being called "paternalistic".

Throughout the whole company only first names are used between staff of all grades. We have to train new apprentices to call Mr Ted "Ted", Mr Mortimer said. The only part of the relationship has not been introduced successfully into the company is Germany, where workers apparently could not bring themselves to utter

a first name to a superior.

Any employee is permitted to take a problem as high in the management hierarchy as he feels he needs to get satisfaction. He can walk into the chairman's office without an appointment if he or she feels a grievance has not been adequately considered by lower echelons of management.

When this happens, we see it as a failure on the part of the employee's immediate boss and he or she gets a rocket for not being more approachable.

So important is communication within the company, that training in communications is given to every manager. It includes correct telephone use, memo writing, employee assessment and advice on how to ensure that employees receive appreciation for good work.

Every Thursday supervisors are given a 10-minute round-up of company news—orders, statistics, how the economic situation might affect Dexion, and so on. The following day, each supervisor gathers his own

staff for a 10 minutes "parish pump" session, where the day is handed on and there is a question and answer session on anything the staff chooses to discuss.

Every employee receives a copy of the annual report and there is an assembly at which the details are explained and management is on hand to answer questions.

Throughout the company there are notice boards for the "occasional" bulletin. "Occasional, so that we do not feel obliged to stick up a boring notice when there's nothing to say. We also let people have a sick day when necessary."

"When people have been experiencing severe financial problems at home, we have even been known to provide interest-free loans to get them out of a difficult situation. We work on the principle that a good worker cannot give full attention to the job if there are worries at home."

Probably about 40 per cent of the workers are members of

national unions, but on a company referendum, 76 per cent voted in favour of company unions. There are now two unions, one for workers in the manufacturing department and one for those in the warehouse and general working conditions.

"We tried a system of productivity bonuses," Mr Mortimer said, "but it was not a success. In our opinion, there is nothing better for productivity than a good basic rate of pay, a sense of job security and a good atmosphere to work in."

"In that way, each employee and manager can identify his or her own interests with those of the company, so everyone does their best."

"We all eat in the same canteen, we are all informed of the names and backgrounds of any visitors expected at the works."

If there are no second-class citizens, there is no second-class message from Dexion's 30-year-old experiment.

Sydney Paulden

Cross-frontier tax dodgers beware

A new allied front is on the march: the regiment of international tax collectors, armed with an impressive arsenal of powerful and long range directives, treaties and conventions.

Countries as far apart as Norway and Turkey are among those that have ratified new international tax conventions which not only permit but, in some cases, actually encourage the exchange of information on tax liabilities by taxpayers. A closer look at this whole problem is not only revealing but instructive too, since it is one of the few areas of international cooperation where governments are determined to act in unison.

A large variety of corporate structures and organizational and trading lines crisscrosses the world in search of the most advantageous fiscal circumstances. There is, of course, nothing against this provided that the planning is carried out within the terms of local tax laws and regulations, including both the domestic regulations designed to avoid double taxation, and the tax treaties.

Making use of what the legislation permits also means that one disclosure after another has been made. There is no evasion of taxes and all transactions are properly recorded, disclosed and reported to the authorities.

The tax burden is in accordance with the rules of the game: and the rules are determined by legislation. But the tendency of human nature is to be on the look-out for ways of reducing the tax burden, and does not stop at the line where reduction is still within the law. This ingenuity in finding advantageous and permissible structures is often supplemented by less honest stratagems.

Hence the frustration of the authorities who, suspecting certain irregularities, are unable to use their national regulations to find out exactly what is going on. But there are now other vehicles through which tax authorities can get deeper into the mine-shaft in which taxpayers try to hide their tax secrets.

First of all there are the tax treaties. Most of the modern treaties follow the OECD model and contain a provision whereby the contracting countries bind themselves to exchange information not only in so far as such information is needed to make the treaty operate properly, but also in so

far as it is necessary for the application of domestic tax laws.

There is, however, a restriction on the use that a recipient country may make of the information.

The country asked to supply information does not have to do so if administrative measures incompatible with its own would be called for, or if the information is not normally obtainable under its laws and regulations, or those of the requesting country.

Secondly, there is the EEC Mutual Assistance Directive. This also requires the member states' tax authorities to exchange relevant information.

The spontaneous provision of information is provided for in four cases, viz: where a member state suspects an abnormal tax reduction in another state, where a tax reduction is received in one state that could have a tax effect in another state and where transactions between taxpayers in two member states are channelled through third countries, thus creating tax savings in the member states, or where artificial profit transfers between members of a group are suspected.

Another interesting feature of the directive is that government officials may under certain conditions actually be allowed to operate on another member state's territory.

Finally, there are the two Conventions of the Council of Europe (a body, incidentally, which must not be confused with the Common Market). These conventions have been ratified by the nine member states of the EEC (the United Kingdom has still to do so), by Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey (who are all members of the Council of Europe), and by Israel, Liechtenstein and Finland.

Thus, it can be seen that the means available to the international tax collectors' union is large, indeed much larger than anyone suspected. Moreover, until the taxpayer is confronted with their effects, he has not the faintest idea that information on his affairs has been circulated throughout half the western world.

Jan van der Beek

The author is a partner in Ernst & Whimsey, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Breaking down British reserve

The greatest single problem of British management is its inability to communicate. It is an inherent part of our nature, the British trait of being reserved—"keeping oneself to oneself".

People's nature does not change when they arrive at work: the same fundamental isolationism remains. Managers answer questions, give the essential information required, and—all too often—give orders and instructions with little regard to involving the work force, encouraging participation, or even acknowledging that today management has to be by consent.

People work in watertight compartments and no one knows what the other person is thinking. Each one suspects that anything done by the other must be against his interests. Too often communication is understood to mean merely being pleasant or giving people what they want, but the employee should be made to feel that he is not only playing a part—but that his particular part is important to the success of the company.

All sorts of formalized mechanisms have been set up to try to overcome the communication problem—joint company councils, internal newspapers and the like.

But they are at best second best, and at worst they sustain the atmosphere of hostility.

With the best will in the world there is no point in explaining a company's situation to the work force in terms of cash flow, return on capital employment, stock control and the like if the people concerned do not understand those concepts.

In recent months, a four page letter was sent round all the units of one of the nationalized industries explaining the dire straits the company was in—"keeping oneself to oneself" and logical language, but was incomprehensible to the people on the shop-floor.

The result was that the shop-floor asked their union convenors for an explanation, which they obtained: but it was the union's interpretation. In these circumstances people simply cannot identify with the company's problems.

Listening to others is the other side of the communication coin. I was given a prime example of this by a German component manufacturer recently. The Mini created a revolution in more than name, it was not only an outstanding engineering invention, but it also stood for a new concept in modern driving.

However, the British have continued, even today, to make cars that suit themselves but not foreigners, who want something different. Even the French, the other top leaders in the arrogance league, learned this lesson in the middle sixties.

The people with the problems of producing wealth are the industrial managers. They are responsible for optimizing the employment of capital, labour and plant and maintaining good industrial relations where they count—on the shop-floor.

Too often they spend their time "fire fighting" rather than concentrating on their prime responsibilities. They are to some extent jealous of their

authority, and consequently prefer to order than to explain: to direct rather than involve. It is a failure which must be corrected.

What then is the answer? The obvious requirement after identifying the problem is to determine how best to meet it. This at once means not setting up another formalized company scheme of communications but educating managers and individuals to communicate with their own people.

Today the trade unions train many thousands of shop stewards and other officials every year properly to do their jobs: jobs that centre on communication. The unions' success in this area is apparent every day on the shop-floor and in the media.

It is, therefore, a high time managers in a field of the union's book, and trained in the skills of communicating. Only then with really professional managers, will the present indictment of managers and the general malaise in industry be overcome.

The secretiveness with which British industry is too often run must be changed, and until this is done there will be poor communications and public relations between management and employees.

The fact is that today there is no "them and us" in industry. From the managing director to the tea lady—all are employees. And in the event of poor performance of an enterprise the people at the top are as likely to go as those at the bottom.

Michael Webb-Bowen
The author is managing director of Webb-Bowen International.

CHECKLIST

Coal Industry Bill: read in the House of Commons a second time.

Charlton v Forrest Printing Ink: Court of Appeal held that a company was not liable in negligence for failing to take reasonable care for the safety of an employee who was attacked and nearly blinded while collecting the wages.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd v Boland and another: House of Lords held that two wives, whose husbands, registered as sole proprietors of the matrimonial homes, had mortgaged the houses to a bank without their knowledge, were entitled to recover claims for possession brought by the bank because their husbands did not pay the charges.

Brinkbom v Stalag Stahl und Stahlgewerkschaft MBH: Court of Appeal held that opening of a letter of credit in accordance with the terms of an offer, did not constitute an acceptance of that offer, and that a breach of contract which took place outside the court's jurisdiction and was communicated by telex, did not constitute a breach within the jurisdiction of the courts where the telex was received.

Consolidated Accounts: in Europe: the likely impact of the seventh directive and present practice in EEC countries, is discussed in a substantial new survey by Ernst & Whimsey. It covers areas such as associated companies, joint ventures and employee information, as well as including a case study (Elf Aquitaine). Available from Business Information Ltd, Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London EC4P 4BY (price £48).

Tax cases on up-to-date guide containing summaries of all tax cases relevant to legislation has just been published. In addition to United Kingdom cases, it covers Privy Council decisions and some Irish cases. Part I is arranged alphabetically by subject, and part II covers cases relevant to business profits. Available from the Publications Department, PO Box 433, Charterhouse Accountants' Hall, Moorgate, London EC3P 2BJ (price £8.25).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Japanese threat to leave IWC hits support for whaling ban

From Mr Alan Thornton
Sir, Mr Ross Davies (June 17) reports that Japan is considering withdrawal from the International Whaling Commission (IWC) and the establishment of a new whaling organization limited to whaling countries, in the event of a moratorium being passed by the commission.

The same threat was made by Japan at the 1979 IWC meeting and it is certain that this very potent threat influenced more than one conservation-minded country to vote in favour of killing whales which they believed deserved protection.

In 1980, the threat still disturbs many nations which are members of the IWC and which support a whaling ban. To the distress of conservationists in this country, the threat appears to be tempering their support for an end to whaling despite the unprecedented enjoys both within the commission and in the international public generally.

It has been eight years since 53 nations voted unanimously in support of a moratorium on the commercial hunting of whales at the United Nations Stockholm conference on the

human environment. Surely, the Japanese cannot be serious in attempting to further undermine the effective conservation of great whales, as well as the stated aims of the IWC, which include "the protection of great whales for future generations".

In recent years, many people have questioned whether such a tremendous responsibility should be left in the hands of a commission which is so unrepresentative of world opinion. However, the IWC is recognized as the international organization responsible for great whales.

In 1980, the IWC has received numerous proposals for the protection of whales; these include a total ban on a global ban on hunt whales, protection smaller whales, and proved observation to ensure adherence to established by the IWC.

It would be tragic if whales were to be influenced by this attempt by Japan to their voting within by such unethical means. It should be made Japan that the refusal by one nation of world be it even costly. Such a withdrawal the commission will be through withdrawal of rights in coastal zone omic sanctions, tourists and other retaliatory.

We hope that whales will finally be the terrible agony to harpoon and of the extinction. A failure of this protection will greater hostility to whaling and whaling.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN THORNTON,
Director, Greenpeace,
62 Chandos Place
London WC2

Challenge to criticism of Lloyd's

From Mr I. H. F. Findlay
Sir, Your Financial Editor's comment (June 9) on the forthcoming Fisher report on self-regulation at Lloyd's makes the flat statement "Lloyd's importance has been in recent years and you justify this statement on the grounds that its premium intake is well below that of the two biggest composites".

This really is a whopping non sequitur. First, Lloyd's business is of an entirely different character and composition from that of the composites. Lloyd's writes no long-term life business and the whole balance is geared to large risks, to reinsurance and to a large variety of special risks not generally written by composites. Very far from wanting, Lloyd's position as the pace setter in rates and risks is becoming ever more important.

Secondly, the mere volume of premium is a poor yardstick by which to judge "importance". In these days of high interest rates the temptation to underwrite for premium volume for investment income has led many an insurer on to a dangerous slippery slope and, in turn, to potential underwriting disaster.

Yours faithfully,
I. H. F. FINDLAY,
(Former chairman of Lloyd's),
Keston Park,
Kent.
June 9.

N Sea boundary treaty

From Dr G. H. Blake
Sir, By confusing physical and legal concepts of the continental shelf (neither of which have been satisfactorily defined by the experts), Dr Mansford-Miller (June 16) has misunderstood my objection to his remarks on the United Kingdom-Norway North Sea boundary (May 22).

The Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf (No 7302, April 29, 1958, Article 1) gives the legal definition as applying to a depth of 200 metres, or beyond that limit to where the depth of the superadjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said area.

This surely gives Norway some legal basis for disregarding the trench. Physically, however, the Norwegian case is even stronger, since the trench is geologically a rift in the continental shelf and not its outer margins.

In the 1960s several such trenches in other parts of the world were disregarded for purposes of drawing continental shelf boundaries.

Another argument against re-

negotiation of the United Kingdom-Norway boundary (even if it was practical) is the likely intrusion of a standard 200 nautical mile (230 statute miles) exclusive economic zone (EEZ), regardless of continental shelf. The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is expected to put the final touches to a new international convention in Geneva during August this year. A major feature of the convention will be recognition of the rights of coastal states to the exclusive exploitation of all resources to a distance of 200 nautical miles offshore.

In the absence of any previous arrangements, the application of the EEZ in the North Sea would presumably result in median lines between the United Kingdom and Norway, as at present.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. BLAKE,
Department of Geography,
University of Durham,
Science Laboratories,
South Road,
Durham, DH1 1LE.

'Inequitable' taxation

From Mr A. P. M. Myers
Sir, Does your correspondent Mr Lis (June 16) really believe that the Inland Revenue "truly desire to rectify an inequitable situation" in that different categories of taxpayers bear disproportionate amounts of tax on that part of their income which is spent on getting them to work and on sustaining them while they are there?

He quotes as a precedent the concession granted in respect of luncheon vouchers. Until recently, my staff enjoyed this "equality" and during a typical lunch hour they could be seen roaming the streets in search of a meal which, for 15p, would give them a similar quantum of nourishment to that taken in by their colleagues in larger firms who ate in the staff dining room.

Needless to say, they have now given up this fruitless search and many took up the practice of saving four weeks' vouchers to enable them to have just one meal of the quality consumed by those with such tax-free perks.

The luncheon voucher limit has been a source of constant pressure from the accountancy bodies and the Institute of Taxation since it was fixed over 20 years ago at 15p but the Revenue have steadfastly refused to increase it.

I can see the Revenue being just as entrenched in their opposition to travel vouchers and I am convinced that they care not a jot about equality among their contributors.

Yours faithfully,
A. P. M. MYERS,
Exeter House,
127 Stonegrove,
Edgware,
Middlesex.
June 16.

People with a position to maintain in the world keep informed with The Times Special Reports

ROWTON HOTELS

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr W. B. Harri

RESULTS—Turnover and profits above record 1978 figure £5,320,407 (£4,639,325) and £1,099,437 (£1,073,725). In fact there was a non-trading profit of £325,000 on the sale of metals. Recommended final dividend 5.85p per share, a total 9p for the year (6.9553294p).

HOTELS—Occupancy of hotels (London Park, Mount Pl and The Grand in London; The Mill in Sudbury, Suffolk) up remarkably well despite adverse weather. A number of overseas visiting British Improvements in Golden Gate are under consideration following first full year's trading.

HOTELS—Trading profit from London hotels exceeds previous year's with occupancy ending at 81.5% level. Contribution to profits from Parkview House in Birmingham PROSPECTS—"It is going to be a difficult year, but I am sure that our assets offer splendid value for money and we expect to continue to maintain a high level of occupancy."

سكنا من الاصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Breaking into the virtuous circle

It-edged market took Friday afternoon of £1,600m of new government in its stride. Both domestic and investors are increasingly confident that the United Kingdom interest rates will come down, and they have no left behind.

It is reasonable to ask, however, or not the long end of the gilt where yields are down to around 10 per cent, is not starting to move too id of events. Most economists have, uprated their inflation projections, past few months, both for this year and for next. Few would see present long yields a real return for at least another months.

Of course, it is not going to worry the of investors over-much. So long as lieve that long rates have passed peak and will be falling substantially the next couple of years, they will with fairly large negative returns short-term.

ver, there is a school (for instance W. Greenwell in its recent y Bulletins) that argues that the es should now concentrate on ong yields down relatively sharply to allow companies to rebuild their ases.

is a double attraction in this t, namely that it would not simply e a strengthening of companies' sheets but would also facilitate a nt of corporate short term borrow- ing. It would take pressure off the aggregates. In other words it oduce a form of virtuous monetary

and commercial company profits may be down by 22 per cent or by 27 per cent if stock appreciation—which is forecast to decline slightly—is removed.

Perhaps more relevant to the stockmarket are the figures produced by Phillips & Drew which cover only listed companies. As P & D point out, they include a large slice of the relatively more profitable non-manu- facturing sector, while excluding the likes of B.L. and BSC. P & D expect company profits from industrial companies to be maintained in 1980 following a 5 per cent rise in 1979.

Thereafter P & D looks for some recovery in 1981 but not much. Industrial sector profits could rise by 5-10 per cent.

P & D's forecasts may be more encourag-

Rates of return on trading assets of industrial and commercial companies (%)

	Pre-tax industrial cost	Pre-tax industrial net of depreciation	Pre-tax industrial net of depreciation (real)	Post-tax industrial net of depreciation (real)
1973	19.6	15.0	8.8	6.1
1974	19.1	10.9	5.2	4.3
1975	17.7	11.2	4.7	3.8
1976	19.6	12.8	5.1	3.8
1977	18.8	14.4	5.8	4.2
1978	18.0	14.9	5.9	4.5
1979	17.8	11.6	4.1	3.5

(a) Excluding their North Sea activities.

Source: Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, June, 1980.

ing than some of the broader-based figures produced by others. But, even so they scarcely seem to form the basis for a bull market.

The Prudential High risks for high reward

Coincidence or not the Prudential made a timely announcement last week that it intends to back technological innovation in this country to the tune of £20m.

For one of the central recommendations of the Wilson Committee on Wednesday will be that the investing institutions should channel up to 10 per cent of their annual cash flow into industrial investment.

Quite apart from the perennial problem that their fiduciary duty lies with investors, the institutions have never been at ease with equity investment in smaller companies.

Some of the schemes that Midland Bank, for example, has set up with pension funds over the last couple of years are failing to live up to their promise. And there is always the disastrous episode of Spey Investments to bring too adventurous fund managers to heel.

Part of the problem of course is that few institutions have the time or expertise for this kind of investment. And that was one of the reasons behind last week's other move by the institutions in the equity investment area last week, the establishment of the Venture Founders Capital fund by a group of Scottish fund managers since individual members had found it increasingly difficult to identify potentially successful entrepreneurs.

The Pru, however, is going one step further and will back high technology companies which is a field the City, where it has tried, has found difficult to understand. So there may be scepticism about its new brainchild Protec.

But in enlisting the help of PA International and the impressive research capability of its Patentre operation, which runs four research laboratories around the world, the Pru is making the right start.

Prutech will bring ideas already pre-financed to companies for production and marketing, traditionally one of blindspots of the high technology business.

At the outset the Pru has made it clear that it does not expect any return for perhaps five or even 10 years but over the long-term Mr Ronald Artus, the Pru's joint chief investment manager, plainly wants to see a better rate of return than he could have achieved for mgoin into the gilt market.

It is this understanding that high technology can take time to germinate that is a real breakthrough in the Pru's scheme. Whether other institutions with the same financial muscle can take up the challenge is another matter.

There have been three important inquiries into Britain's financial system since the First World War — Macmillan in the 1930s; Radcliffe on the working of the monetary system in the 1950s; and now Wilson, whose report will be published on Wednesday, on the functioning of the financial institutions. Both conceptually and in terms of the ground they tried to cover, each has been different.

Of the three, Wilson, which has taken over three years to complete and spanned a change of Government, undertook the broadest brief. More importantly, it was conducted with an openness which would have been inconceivable in the 1930s or the 1950s.

Macmillan, whose committee included (some say was dominated by) the figures of John Maynard Keynes and James Callaghan, was set up against a background of formidable depression and a long period during which laissez-faire policies had been allowed full rein in the British economy. When it was published it had four addenda, five reservations and one note of dissent — and it had identified what has come to be known as the "Macmillan gap".

Macmillan's answer to this inability of small companies to obtain development finance from a sophisticated City more used to funding Britain's international trade was a central pooling of a portion of clearing bank resources which could be channelled into the small businesses. The result is there today; the Industrial and Com-

mercial Finance Corporation. But despite these efforts and those of others, the gap remains.

The late Lord Radcliffe's committee had the specific brief of examining the monetary system. Its recommendations, contained in two broad tranches, were unanimous. It advocated control of liquidity within the system, including the use of the interest rate target, to achieve broad-central control of the economy. And it suggested that the mechanics for doing this should entail a substantial shift of power from the Bank of England to the Government.

With a Conservative Government in power at the time, the Keynesian policies, Radcliffe's theories on monetarism seemed, at best, a political compromise.

So when the Wilson committee started work at the beginning of 1977, the issues raised by both Macmillan and Radcliffe remained unresolved. Monetarism as a way of controlling a modern industrial economy was at an experimental stage and indeed still is, albeit in extreme form. Relationships between the City (the source of funds) and industry remained uneasy, even strained.

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mistakenly, as it turned out) to peripheral companies from which they expected high returns. The corollary was seen to be that industrial investment figured low on the list of City leaders' priorities.

Yet everyone purported to accept that the industrial sector had to be encouraged and financed if it was to regain efficiency and competitiveness. The most strident argument came from the left, that the quickest and most efficient way of achieving this was to nationalize the main sources of finance, the banks and insurance companies, or at least to direct institutional funds into productive industry.

Mr Callaghan had opted for that well-tried political fallacy, an inquiry. Its terms of reference were to look "into the role and functioning of the home and abroad of financial institutions to review the provision of funds for industry and trade... to consider what changes are required in existing arrangements for the supervision of these institutions including the possible extension of the public sector". Within this, there was a simple point from which to start. Was the financial sector starving industry of funds?

It was this to which the Wilson committee decided to address itself urgently. Later, perhaps when the general election was over, it would come to more contentious issues such as public ownership in the financial sector. With the heat of nationalization, the City was wary but more relaxed — and responsive.

Sir Harold Wilson had guessed (and he was right) that people would be "falling over

themselves" to give evidence. The volume and quality of evidence which Wilson received is seen as one of the committee's significant achievements. For those interested in the financial institutions and their place within the economy, there can be no better guide or explanation than the Wilson evidence. Moreover, it proved to be an invaluable exercise in self-examination for the institutions and organizations which submitted evidence.

But whether the actual existence of the committee created pressure for change that would otherwise not have happened is often less clear. It is easy and convenient for those whose feathers were ruffled along the way by Wilson to claim that they were taking action anyway.

Finally, the building societies have been keen to show themselves willing to change over the past year, with the ending of their agreement on borrowing and lending rates. The committee is thought to take a dim view of the degree of real competition, however, between societies.

In this area, and in others which will become obvious once the report is published, Wilson has acted as an important catalyst. Those who suggested that Mrs Thatcher would put the report on the shelf are likely to be wrong in this City, certainly, the policy makers are waiting with baited breath.

Stature

In some cases this was true. The Bank of England, for example, was moving to tighten up self-regulation through the creation of the Council for the Securities Industry. But Wilson has brought about change, and by doing so the committee has gained in stature. Even so, the report is unlikely to be satisfied with what the CSI has achieved and some further strengthening of the self-regulation system is expected.

Through evidence from the clearing banks, it identified the "proprietary" gap — a contemporary version of Macmillan's, caused by the inability of entrepreneurs or families to contribute venture capital in an era of high taxation and inflation. On this Wilson went further (and presumably will

again later this week) by touching a raw nerve among pension funds.

They are "so powerful that they do not know how powerful they are," commented Sir Harold. "I found the Coal Board pension fund extending nationalization quite considerably, with nobody to argue about it as far as I could see".

It has proved an influential theme and one to which the pension funds have reacted by channelling funds into venture capital schemes and looking to their record of disclosure and performance analysis. The funds, too, have attempted to take some of the sting out of Wilson by setting up their own code of conduct for members, but the committee may want to see this put on some statutory basis.

Committee on Finance & Industry Report (1981) chaired by Lord Macmillan of Aberfeldy. Committee of the Working of the Monetary System Report (1959) chaired by Lord Radcliffe.

Unresolved

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Full employment without inflation

'Control of the money supply can affect inflation only by its effect in restraining money expenditures on goods and services; and this can restrain rises in money costs and prices only by the threat to markets and jobs'

acceptable for three reasons: first, the objective of financial policy should be to keep the total flow of money expenditures on goods and services rather than the stock of money on a steady growth path.

Second, the instruments used for this purpose should be fiscal (for example, rates of tax) as well as monetary (for example, rates of interest).

Third and above all, there should be no easy, comfortable assumption that, in the absence of a radical reform of wage fixing arrangements, the inflation of money prices and costs could be curbed without heavy unemployment and serious stagnation of economic activity.

If the theology of monetarism is abandoned, the alternative strategy has much to recommend it. Consider an economy in which fiscal and monetary policies are successfully maintaining a steady 5 per cent per annum growth in the total of money expenditures on the products of labour. There will be an average in the economy supply and demand in the demand for labour and thus a steady upward pressure on money wage rates as employers compete to recruit for their labour forces.

But not all sectors of the economy will be experiencing precisely the same average rate of growth. It will be essential in the interests of full employment to achieve some reform of wage fixing arrangements so that in each sector of the economy attention is paid to the economy-wide rate of growth rather than the stock of money on a steady growth path.

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be to avoid excess increases in wage costs which would limit the demand for labour in the sector concerned or which would attract more persons to that sector than could find employment there.

The aim would also be to avoid as far as possible large abrupt changes in rates of pay and to rely on gradual changes in the direction needed to attain a long-run balance in each sector. In particular, the Pay Commission could be required to reject any offer by employers which entailed an absolute reduction in a money rate of pay.

Against the background of a moderate, steady overall growth in the demand for labour there would be no call for reductions of any money wage rates, but only for restraint against such upward movements as might impair the prospects of employment in any sector or attract unwanted recruits to that sector. (During any transitional period before inflation of the cost of living had been successfully contained, the Pay Commission would be required to reject any offer which did not allow for some stated percentage rise in money rates of pay in order to set a limit on possible reductions of real rates of pay.)

5. The enforcement on employers of an award in favour of the employed could be effected by treating the terms of any such award as being implied terms of the individual contracts of employment of the workers concerned.

6. The enforcement on employers of an award in favour of the employer might be tackled in the following way. Industrial action even against an award would not be illegal, but would be subject to a serious restraint of the employees' bargaining power.

Thus any supplementary benefit paid to support the families of those on strike in opposition to an award could be treated as loans to the individual strikers concerned to be repaid by deduction from their future earnings through the PAYE arrangements; any PAYE

More than this would not be justified, since the aim would

tax rebates to anyone on strike against an award could be postponed until the strike was over; anyone on strike against an award could be treated as having thereby terminated his or her contract of employment, thus losing any accumulated rights to redundancy payments and any claim to re-employment after the strike; legal immunities against actions in tort for damages might be rescinded in the case of individuals taking action against an award and also in the case of the funds of any trade union which supported industrial action against an award.

General reform on these lines which led to sustained full employment without any serious inflation would in fact be greatly to the interests of the general body of workers and trade unionists. But no such reform could possibly be implemented unless this were realized and there was a general consensus in its favour.

In particular the sanctions against those who would not accept an award of the Pay Commission would need to be recognized as being in the general interest in preventing any one group from getting out of line and gaining at the expense of others and in particular at the expense of those whose employment prospects were being threatened by their action.

Radical reform of wage fixing arrangements of this kind would in any case have to form part of a wider political package if it were to be acceptable.

In the first place, the restraint on wage rates would have to be accompanied by a restraint on excessive profit margins, effected by measures to promote competition and to prevent monopolistic price maintenance, including where necessary price control or nationalization.

In the second place, the essence of the change in wage fixing arrangements is that more emphasis should be put on the effects of wage costs on employment. This needs to be combined with emphasis on alternative measures to meet the political requirements of social justice in the realms of tax policy, social security, and welfare services such as health and education, as well as in the measures already mentioned for the control of monopolistic profit margins.

Against a battery of such measures and against a background of financial policies expressly designed to ensure a steady expansion in the total demand for labour, we need a reform of wage fixing arrangements to ensure full employment.

James Mead

The author was joint winner of the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1979.

Business Diary profile: Kunio Yonezawa, whaler

Yonezawa, Japan's commissioner, the part of the year is sailing season is over. On October this year he is remaining home. Nishin Maru No 3, from Yokosuka, about 1,000 miles south-west of the Antarctic of the Minko whaling grounds. Inside the Inter-Whaling Commission in Brighton, and a season of "hunt the ices way to that of whaler".

ice, this means "hunt zawa", because it is as leader of the delegation to the IWC, special "wrath of the whale" campaigners d.

trators spattered him yers of his delegation dyer in the street out- year's IWC meeting n. Inside the meeting- nts were hardly more wa's taste.

ericans, with the sup- he IWC's hosts, the posed a ban on all whaling. This was by the IWC, only nine 23 members are the United States and ed Kingdom being zawa's intense relief, ese, who catch about of the IWC while d the Russians, who ut half, managed to Winko whale exempted moratorium.

more, however, Yone- more on his mind than he IWC, shortly to be said, by those re- gards, the Swiss, is n: from limiting the

numbers killed and questioning the way they are killed to consideration of the ethics of whaling — or whether it's right to kill whales at all.

For Yonezawa, this is the crunch: when cow-eating Occidentals seek to impose their notions of diet and of animal sacredness upon bemused Orientals.

Yonezawa left the United Nations in 1970 before the really rough patch began there, only to become Japan's whaling commissioner at IWC's high

noon. He is a diplomat and attitudes within and without the IWC are of great importance to his country.

The Japanese elons of the IWC's whale-catching minority, eat a lot of whale: as cooking fat; as meat in little bits and in steaks; as offal, sausage and even as "ham" and "bacon". Since Japan joined the IWC, the reduction in quotas has cut employment in the industry by nine-tenths and meant the remaining pelagic fleet and three small coastal concerns can serve

only a half of Japan's needs. Japan could, and according to some executives of the whaling corporation Nippon Kyodo Hogei Kaisha, should pull out of the IWC if the moratorium is extended.

But whales are only part of the problem for Yonezawa, deputy director of the fisheries agency of Japan's Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The present catch quotas are below the rate of natural increase and are therefore a necessary cull.

Secondly, he has to get over the Japanese view that it is all very well for westerners to eat or not eat anything they wish, but when they try to force their opposition to whaling upon the Japanese, this contravenes the IWC's duty to protect consumers as well as whales.

Little though he realises the racket outside each year's IWC meeting, Yonezawa is conscious of the feelings he leaves behind in Japan — equally strong, it puts more poignancy, and little considered outside Japan.

In the West, whaling is seen

as a barbaric and wasteful industry. Inside he can also weave. He will argue the scientific case, and point out that Japanese survey ships routinely carry foreign observers, among them Americans and British.

He may also point to Japan's recent record. For a year now, he may say, Japan has banned imports of whale goods from non-IWC countries.

The Japanese also forbid the sale, lease or transfer of whaling boats where those might be used for unregulated catching. Japanese nationals are also being "discouraged" from backing or working for companies operating in non-IWC countries.



A clash of table manners: Japan whaling commissioner Kunio Yonezawa and friends of the dearth.

LONDON AND HOLYROOD TRUST LIMITED

Secretary—Investment Trust Services Limited

Three year summary of results

Year ended 31st March	Total Income £000	Ordinary Shares Earnings Paid per share	Ordinary Shares Dividends per share	Gross Assets (less current liabilities) £000	Net Asset Value per Ord. share
1978	1,440	3.59p	3.60p	34,229	147.8p
1979	1,663	4.23p	4.20p	40,182	175.2p
1980	2,089	5.62p	5.50p	34,532	152.4p

MR. DAVID DONALD, in his chairman's review, said: "Neither at home or abroad can one find much reason for optimism, but at home the Government's policies are a great improvement on those of its post-war predecessors and deserve our support. Optimism is not a logical process, but my feeling is that in the absence of any dramatic adverse change in the international scene, there is more risk in being under invested than fully invested. So far this year our revenue is being well maintained."

Copies of the Accounts are available from the Registrars, Bourne House, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS

New clause to make demerging easier

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Legislation to ease the tax disincentives which presently inhibit large companies or conglomerates from demerging or hiring-off subsidiaries has been added to the Finance Bill currently before Parliament. The legislation was promised by the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in his March Budget.

The legislation reflects the Government's desire to increase competition and promote efficiency in industry. Sir Geoffrey said in March that the trend in the past had been to encourage mergers. But in some cases this had led to the grouping together of businesses which would operate better separately.

Existing law discourages demergers because of the potential tax liabilities which would be incurred by companies and shareholders.

At present, the payment to a shareholder out of the assets of continuing company, other than repayment of share capital originally subscribed, is treated as a distribution for tax purposes. As a result it is charged to advance corporation tax for the company and income tax for individual shareholders.

This principle applies whether the distribution is in the form of cash or shares of a company in which the company making the distribution has an investment.

The new legislation proposes

giving relief from such tax where a company distributes the shares of a subsidiary, providing no cash or other assets leaves the corporate sector.

Shareholders who receive this kind of share distribution will also be given relief from capital gains tax under the proposed legislation. Capital gains tax will only be incurred when they finally dispose of the shares. Relief is also proposed from stamp duty.

Although it is expected that in the case of quoted companies the share distribution will usually be on a pro-rata basis to all shareholders, the proposed legislation also covers cases where not only the company but also the controlling shareholders wish to split, with one shareholder or group of shareholders taking one or more of the demerged companies and another separate taking the other.

The main conditions for relief being given are that the companies concerned are trading companies and that the demerger is of a trading business.

Inland Revenue approval would not be given when a subsidiary is sold from one conglomerate to another. Nor would the splitting up of an investment or property portfolio or the splitting of either of these from a trading business be acceptable under the proposed legislation.

Ferranti heads list of significant results

This week

The eagerly awaited full-year figures from Ferranti, ahead of the NEB sale later this month, lead the list of major company results this week. Plessey, Wilkinson Match, Powell Duffryn, Charter Consolidated and Trusthouse Forte will also be releasing trading statements.

On the economic front the week gets off to a fast start today with the CBI industrial trends survey for June accompanied by the retail sales figures for May from the Department of Trade. This is followed tomorrow by the June unemployment figures from the Department of Employment.

On Thursday, the Department of Energy releases the energy trends accompanied by the manufacturers' and distributors' stocks for the first quarter from the Department of Industry. Also on Thursday, the Department of Industry publishes the capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries for the first quarter with the unemployment and short-time working figures from the Department of Employment.

Finally on Friday the Department of Industry reports on sales orders in the engineering industry for March.

Full-year figures from Ferranti tomorrow are unlikely to show the promise some analysts had been hoping for earlier this year. Rumours of profits below expectations have meant that analysts have had to downgrade earlier estimates. The predictions now range in a band from £10m to £12m. The last five months of the

year have seen a large pickup of orders and deliveries. But this may have been offset by the effects of internal strikes which lasted until October and last year's engineering dispute.

However, prospects for the current year remain high and several experts are predicting profits growth of 30 to 40 per cent. But few are willing to forecast the NEB's decision of how it will dispose of its shares later this month.

The failure of Wilkinson Match to take advantage of the latest drive by manufacturers to dispose of surplus stock is likely to leave its full-year figures, also out tomorrow. Pretax profits probably will have fallen from £19m to £14m during the first 12 months of an 18 month accounting period.

Severe competition in the disposable razor market cost the group £1m last year and should expand to £3m this time.

Other problems include competitive pressures on the group's latest US acquisition, while higher interest rates should push up charges from £5.5m to £7.5m. Little improvement is expected in the first six months with most going for the £6.5m achieved in the first six months.

Interim profits from Trusthouse Forte on Wednesday are unlikely to reveal any real progress in the six months to April 30. The hotel side showed an

other downturn during November and December with a further reduction in bookings. However, with a large proportion of the group's hotels based in the provinces it will have



Lord Thorncroft, chairman of Trusthouse Forte.

been cushioned by the sharp drop in the tourist trade.

The interim dividend should be maintained with only a few experts expecting a small increase. The outlook is difficult, although full-year profits should climb above last year's £68.2m.

Finally on Wednesday full-year figures from Powell Duffryn are expected to show an increase despite the problems of the engineering strike. Estimates are based between £14m and £15m, compared with £12.2m the previous year.

An improvement in the fuel

distribution business and a recovery in freight rates on the shipping side should have offset the problems on the strike at Hymac, which was later sold to LBH in Germany.

A good current year is envisaged in most quarters with the losses from Hymac now out of the way. The group is also concentrating on expanding its chemical side, which should start to filter through during this period. Therefore the figure of £15m mentioned in some quarters seems feasible.

Full-year figures from Plessey should see pretax profits between £50m and £52m compared with £48m last year, excluding property gains of about £2m.

Another strong performance by its telecommunications and defence divisions will have resulted in most of the gain although the components side should also have increased its contribution. However, delays with some of its large radar contracts will have taken some of the wind out of the group's performance.

Another strong performance is expected during the current year, but observers are unwilling to put a figure to it yet.

TODAY — Interims: Great Northern Investment Trust, Murrhead, Final: E. Austin and Sons (London), Barcroft Tea Hides, Brengreen Hides, Brown and Tawse, James Cropper and Co, Eastern Produce, Elliott Group of Peterborough, Lendu Rubber Estates, Old Swan Hotel, Polmark Ltd, £12.2m the previous year.

FRIDAY — Interims: None announced. Final: Country Gentlemen's Assn, Groveball Group, Norriss, Rediffusion, Scape Group, Spong, B. S. and W. Whiteley.

Evered faces period of loss

Evered & Compton, Midlands-based group, is likely to average £225,000 a first half of 1980 pares with profits slightly more than month in the same 1979.

Evered plunged in the second half of 1979 a £44,000 pre-tax loss year compared with £19,000 in 1978.

The group has substantial management and recently chairman, Mr. D. M. plan should result in making profits in the first half of 1980 if bud levels were achieved. However, he warns current level of or was 10 per cent down level of two months.

Milford Docks aims its plans

Milford Docks, which wanted off an attempt to gain board representation into consideration about its planned £2m of Milford Docks in annual report.

Chairman, Mr. C. A. warns that "potentially very easy now be in its hidden potential, trying to obtain a 'cash'".

More share price

The following will to the London and Share Price List come will be published Business News.

British Funds

Treasury 134 per c

Commercial & Industri

AB Electronic Prod

Austral Consume

tronics.

Bank Ba Rates

ABN Bank

Barclays Bank

BCCI Bank

Comptons Bank

C. Hoare & Co

Lloyds Bank

London Mercantile

Midland Bank

Nat Westminster

Royal Bank

TSB

Williams and Glyn's

The deposit on 10

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Dresdner Bank Int raises its gross assets

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank AG—Dresdner Bank International—increased its total assets by 65bn Luxembourg francs to 321bn francs in the year to March 31.

The increase was due to both greater activity in interbank money market lending and to an increase in credit business. The bank also increased its commitment in fixed interest securities and assets.

However, because of unfavourable market conditions, particularly in the interest business, after-tax profits of Fr1,062m were Fr101m lower than in the previous year. Dr Hans Friedrich is to take over as chairman.

Buhrmann Tetterode

Buhrmann Tetterode NV the Dutch paper manufacturer expects turnover to rise by over one-fifth in 1980. The group also expects an "important" rise in net profit, according to the managing board chairman Mr. A. W. Overwater.

In 1979 the group's net profit fell from Fr1.45m (92m) to

Fr1.415m on turnover up from

Fr1.780m to Fr1.2150m.

However, Mr. Overwater pointed out that the group's 1979 profit would have been 20 per cent higher without the operating loss from its paper and board subsidiary, Les Papeteries de Mont Saint Guibert SA.

Following the closure of cellulose plant this should break even in 1980 and make a profit in 1981.

International

Belgian bankruptcy

A Belgian commerce court has declared the construction firm Jumaat bankrupt, published reports said yesterday. The reports said that Jumaat, a maker of prefabricated houses with an annual turnover of some 2,000m Belgian francs, had debts of more than 1,000m francs.

Racomb Investment Trust: Gross

revenue for half year to May 31

was £1.7m against £1.4m in simi-

lar 1979 period. Earnings per share

were 3.55p (2.50p). Interim divi-

dend 1.25p gross (2p gross).

Brunner Investment Trust: Total

gross revenue for six months to

May 31 was £702,800 against

£553,000 in the 1979 period.

Interim dividend is 1.74p gross

(1.53p gross).

RM Coatings: The Halstead Group

has announced the closure of its

subsidary company, RM Coatings

Limited, Company based at Bolton

and Middleton, has operated at

loss for a number of years, and

group has continued to support

its activities while efforts have

been made to restore profitability.

This closure will mean the loss of

approximately 100 jobs.

Lloyds Bank: Shareholders in

Lloyds Bank yesterday voted to

approve changes in the Articles of

Association proposed by the board

of the company. These include a

change in voting rights to one vote

per share and issue of new shares

by way of a one for 20 capitali-

sation issue up to maximum of 25

shares for each holder.

Headwood Foods: Board confirms

terms of rights issue: one-for-

three at 76p to raise £1,027m.

Underwriting now in progress.

Rayco Group: Bomberbank has

acquired a further 35,000 shares

making holding 15m shares.

Densiply (subs of Densiply Interna-

tional): Turnover for year to

November 30, £20.95m (£13.34m).

Pretax loss £529,000 (£3,11m). Tax

credit £251,000 (charge £77,000).

Attributable loss £308,000 (loss

£3,187m).

Dockington Investment: Turnover

for year to March 31 £5.67m

(£3.53m). Pretax profit £1,01m

(£789,000). EPS 6.39p (5.66p).

Dividend 4.0p (3.45p). Chairman

is confident that earnings will ex-

ceed those of last year, and that

increased dividends will be paid

from 1979. Graham House-Quest: Graham

House Estate has sold 750,162

Quest Automation shares, being

its entitlement to the 1-for-4 scrip

issue. Graham intends to remain

its registered holding of 3.12m

shares (27.6 per cent) of enlarged

capital.

ANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Australian venture to help investment in resources

Western Australia

Successful Western Australian entrepreneur, Mr. Agnew, is close to launching Australia's first venture capital fund, a specific objective of which is to help finance the part of the vast mineral resources in the west that will be needed to develop the area.

A fund of \$30,000 has been set up to help finance the part of the vast mineral resources in the west that will be needed to develop the area.

It will have to come from international banks, but Mr. Agnew says his bank as a financial institution has the funds within its reach.

It will have to come from international banks, but Mr. Agnew says his bank as a financial institution has the funds within its reach.

Banking

sufficient to finance the coming rush into resources.

Mr. Agnew sees his bank as both a means of gathering international funds and enabling Australians to participate more in these ventures.

A decision on the proposal is expected to be made by Mr. Agnew's bank by the end of the year, with a subsidiary merchant bank forming a key part of the plan.

Until just before Mr. Agnew's proposal was revealed, the subsidiary ownership of a merchant bank by another was prohibited in Australia by the Reserve Bank, the central bank of the Federal Government.

Australia's labyrinthine banking regulations, and the over-crowded market, have deterred new entrants in the past. Several mergers and acquisitions in recent years have indicated that Australia had too many banks. The last bank to be opened was in 1955, and the last application to do so was in 1975. Foreign banks are not permitted to enter the system. However, there has been a proliferation of merchant banks in recent years, as funding for many development projects became a major business.

Confidence in Mr. Agnew's proposal is indicated by the fact that Mr. Mark Johnson, a potential chief executive of the new bank, is from Hill Samuel, where he was in charge of the overseas division.

Mr. Johnson, who runs the overseas operations of Hill

Samuel, is an old acquaintance of Mr. Agnew. He had previously been joint managing director of Hill Samuel Australia and was promoted to his present post in London by Sir Robert Clark two years ago. He is well known in international banking circles and is generally considered as an astute and highly skilled merchant banker. He has specialised in the large and complex operations carried out by merchant banks, such as takeovers, capital restructuring and fund raising. But so far he has not submitted his resignation at Hill Samuel.

Mr. Agnew's proposal to the Federal Government, comes at a delicate time, as an intensive inquiry into lending institutions has just been completed, and the report is expected in December.

However, the Australian

Treasurer, Mr. Howard, has indicated that provided the bank is established within existing banking policy, there should be no clash of interests. Mr. Agnew points out that the loan had been under discussion before the inquiry began.

A requirement of banking regulations is that a new bank should not have a shareholder with more than a 10 per cent interest. Mr. Agnew has indicated that this will be easily met, and that there could be between 20 and 30 initial shareholders, with the opportunity for public participation when the bank was well established. The bank's initial capital was expected to be at least \$30m.

Mr. Agnew is one of the crop of young millionaires which emerged, particularly in Western Australia, in the 1960s. He was an Olympic swimmer,

gained an athletic scholarship to an American University, and then an academic one to Harvard Business School.

With little backing, he began ship chartering, then launched a series of small resource ventures. His major success was securing the iron ore deposits on which the Gribble River venture is now based. His company received a considerable annual royalty from this. He also has a strong cash flow from chemical salt, gypsum, pig iron, and, as of next month, a vastadium project—the first in Australia.

He had close links with a big civil engineering firm operated by Mr. Harold Church—each a third shareholding in the other's company. The two family companies have a gross revenue of at least \$25m a year.

John McIlwraith

EMAP looks to further growth

By our Financial Staff

After last year's 57 per cent jump in pretax profits to £3.3m, East Midlands Allied Press is looking for continued progress in 1980 through a slower pace than recent years which have seen pretax profits increase almost five-fold since 1975's £72,000.

Chairman, Mr. Frank Rogers says that thanks to the strength of sterling newspaper and paper costs are being stabilized.

Against shareholders' funds of £11.6m EMAP has negligible borrowings of £373,000 so is not hit by high interest charges through cash balances fell by two-thirds to £344,000 last year.

There is a warning, however,

that high inflation will cut into advertising revenues. The group is spending heavily on the replacement of a newspaper press which will cost £3.7m up to 1983, of which a first payment of £1.25m has just been made.

EMAP has extended its interests into local radio through a 7 per cent stake in the Peterborough local station and it has joined a consortium challenging for the East Anglian television franchise.

The group has also joined the growing band of companies to have introduced an employee share scheme for which an initial £100,000 has been set aside.

TENDERS MUST BE LODGED NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 25TH JUNE 1980 AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND, NEW STREET, LONDON EC4M 3AA, OR AT THE GLASGOW AGENCY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 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3530, 3

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Sarah Hodge

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Join this well known interior company assisting the staff with design, colour, and lighting. Lots of general experience. Very good salary. Ring Diane Pearson. 493 1251.

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This professional Management Consultants specialise in the Marketing field. You will be offered responsibility and scope as you have with clients, candidates, and general experience. A variety of admin. experience. Ring Diane Pearson. 493 1251.

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Join the world of show business as a PA to a young I.D.O. in the City. This is a great opportunity. You will be offered responsibility and scope as you have with clients, candidates, and general experience. A variety of admin. experience. Ring Diane Pearson. 493 1251.

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PERSONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY
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P.A. SECRETARY BEHIND THE SCENES IN T.V.
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The Samaritans
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SECRETARY W1 £5,000 NEG.
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AUDIO SECRETARY £5,250 P.A.-CITY AREA
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4 weeks holiday, staff restaurant.
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The Personnel Director of this City based American Bank wishes to recruit a first-class PA with good secretarial skills and poised to assist him in a prestigious international environment.
Contact 606 4711 Deja-Vu (Recruitment Consultants)

SEC TO M.D. £6,000 SW1
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Please telephone for early interview: 01-730 8525

SEC-MARKETING £5,500-£6,000 WC2
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Good secretarial skills needed for keeping diary, social calendar, arranging appointments. Someone competent and unobtrusive to run busy office. Client contact. £6,000 p.a. For further details phone Barbara Fairlight 839 5537
Alfred Marks Staff Bureau 7 Regent St. SW1

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BI-LINGUAL SECRETARIES
Mrs. Latham of Bond Street, London, W1, requires two bilingual secretaries. One for French and one for Spanish. Salary, experience and good educational background needed. Will also accept a candidate with a degree in Business Administration. Good secretarial skills. Salary, experience and good educational background needed. Will also accept a candidate with a degree in Business Administration.

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We have an excellent opportunity for a P.A. to a senior executive in a large company. Salary, experience and good educational background needed. Will also accept a candidate with a degree in Business Administration. Good secretarial skills. Salary, experience and good educational background needed. Will also accept a candidate with a degree in Business Administration.

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PARTNER'S SECRETARY (25-40)
An international professional firm situated at LONDON BRIDGE, requires a Partner's Secretary. The successful applicant must have excellent secretarial skills, a good knowledge of the firm's business, and a high standard of presentation. The position involves the preparation of correspondence, the management of the firm's affairs, and the coordination of the firm's activities. The successful applicant will be offered a competitive salary and a high standard of benefits. For further details, please contact Mrs. Irene Bryant on 01-428 8843 930 pm or 01-722 1664 after 7.30 pm.

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AUDIO SECRETARY, aged 20+, required to organise and become involved in all aspects of our National Sales Department.
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LOOK TO THE FUTURE!
Does your company think about the future? Are you sure you do and appreciate the necessity of recruiting tomorrow's top secretaries, Personal Assistants, Administrators, Sales and Marketing Executives, Accountants, Solicitors, Analysts, etc.
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Excellent black with black leather roof. Beige upholstery. 18,000 miles. Chassis maintained to an immediate standard. £38,000. Ring 0421 (Sheffield). Mr. D. W. Moxes

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FLAT SHARING
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DEAR TEMP
If you have first class PA/secretarial skills, are well experienced and want stimulating assignments, top employers, top salaries, top benefits, top everything, then call us now. We are looking for people who are able to assume responsibility. We are looking for people who are able to assume responsibility. We are looking for people who are able to assume responsibility.

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This is a challenge. You will be offered responsibility and scope as you have with clients, candidates, and general experience. A variety of admin. experience. Ring Diane Pearson. 493 1251.

BELEATS AND VILLAS

sponge cake (3, 4).
A spell of pitched battle
(7).
These days I'd put in for
that top job (9).

Solution of Purple No 13,255

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(continued on page 31)

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Monday, 12 June, 1960
Subscribed to newspaper at the Post Office

Elderly officers given rise
 after inflation (6).
 Well-read aircraft spotter
 (5).
 African native fruit (9).
 This Latin American cheat
 (3).
 'I'd catch' these outlaws
 in retreat (7).
 Roman dramatist (shortly
 to show great British
 actress (3).
 Here comes such man as
 Heine? (5).
 I'll, returned to novelist by
 fuel-suppliers (3-5).
 Dear old pig-fodder, if note's
 written (48).
 Teacher lost heart taking
 our trip in Cornwall (3).
 State might be found by
 Latin (7).
 Set-back for art associate-
 part, falls (7).
 Characteristics, are very
 dear to my cat (3).
 Possibly set foot for
 Latin as necessary (9).
 As perched in business, who
 is the bird on hand out (8).
 Bird's quarry was devoted to
 hunting (6).

Two should go well with
 spice cake (3, 4).
 Spell of pitched battle
 (7).
 These days I'm put in the
 top job (9).

5. Rumour's complaint: proves
 faint? (14).
 6. Article emerged about climb-
 ing, a space-filler (5).
 7. Six hundred to a late-
 opening local (17).
 8. Bacon's driven tribe (6).
 9. Their convictions are of
 original kind (5, 9).
 10. Prepared to travel—ordered
 tea and dinner (9).
 11. People of disposition un-
 listed? (8).
 12. A capital article—The Italian
 made (7).
 13. Heavenly planet-dweller (7).
 14. Call accountants to get rise
 —get the acid (16).
 15. Just a bad dreammaker, per-
 haps (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15, 255

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40-43	£105	£105
44-47	£105	£105
48-51	£105	£105
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56-59	£105	£105
60-63	£105	£105
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72-75	£105	£105
76-79	£105	£105
80-83	£105	£105
84-87	£105	£105
88-91	£105	£105
92-95	£105	£105
96-99	£105	£105
100-103	£105	£105
104-107	£105	£105
108-111	£105	£105
112-115	£105	£105
116-119	£105	£105
120-123	£105	£105
124-127	£105	£105
128-131	£105	£105
132-135	£105	£105
136-139	£105	£105
140-143	£105	£105
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148-151	£105	£105
152-155	£105	£105
156-159	£105	£105
160-163	£105	£105
164-167	£105	£105
168-171	£105	£105
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248-251	£105	£105
252-255	£105	£105
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260-263	£105	£105
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272-275	£105	£105
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280-283	£105	£105
284-287	£105	£105
288-291	£105	£105
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304-307	£105	£105
308-311	£105	£105
312-315	£105	£105
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(Continued on page 31)

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